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# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 290

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLAND'S JARUZELSKI PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO GDR

OW301752 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Berlin, 30 Mar (XINHUA)--Visiting Polish leader Wolciech Jaruzelski Monday received the German Democratic Republic's pledges of support for the Polish authorities in their difficult struggle "to strengthen the socialist order."

General Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, prime minister and chairman of the Military Council for National Salvation, arrived here for a one-day official friendly visit Monday.

The trip here was his second visit to a Warsaw Pact country since martial law was imposed last December. He also visited the Soviet Union.

The Polish party and state delegation led by Jaruzelski reportedly held official talks with the party and state delegation of the German Democratic Republic led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

During the talks, Honecker expressed full understanding for the decision of the Polish leadership to impose martial law and reaffirmed that the German Democratic Republic would continue to give all-out support to Poland as before.

Jaruzelski said "Poland has been and will continue to be socialist and remain a firm part of the community of socialist states."

At a dinner given by the host in his honor, Jaruzelski stressed that the exchanges between the two countries in science and technology, culture and tourism should be restored. He described this as a link to strengthen the two countries' friendship and hoped the two countries should speed up bilateral economic ties.

He left here for home Monday night.

CSO: 4000/78

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CANADA'S MACGUIGAN SPEAKS ON 'AFGHANISTAN DAY'

OW200130 Beijing XINHUA in English 0112 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Ottawa, March 19 (XINHUA)--Canadian minister for external affairs Mark MacGuigan today demanded that the Soviet Union withdraw its troops from Afghanistan and let the Afghan people choose their own government freely.

This is the only solution to the Afghan situation, he said.

The demand came in a statement marking Afghanistan Day--March 21, 1982, designated by the Canadian House of Commons in a motion today. The designation was aimed at drawing attention to the Soviet defiance of the international community's wishes for Soviet withdrawal.

MacGuigan said, "The government of Canada wishes to restate its deep concern about the situation in Afghanistan and the tragic conditions that have been brought about there by the actions of the Soviet Union."

The Canadian Government has denounced the Soviet Union for violating the principles of the U.N. charter and the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of a U.N. member since it invaded Afghanistan two years ago.

The Soviet Union has obstinately refused to respond to the international efforts directed at achieving a just solution to the Afghan problem, MacGuigan said. Not only have the three resolutions passed by an overwhelming majority at the U.N. General Assembly been ignored but all other initiatives aimed at achieving a just settlement have been rejected, he added.

He said the Soviet-installed Kabul regime is opposed by the vast majority of the Afghan people. "In spite of the presence of almost 100,000 Soviet troops, the Afghan resistance movement controls most of the countryside and has mounted an effective opposition to the Soviet occupation," he said.

CSO: 4000/79

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

INTERNATIONAL MEETING IN SOLIDARITY WITH DRA

OW291726 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 28 Mar (XINHUA)--An international conference in solidarity with Afghanistan ended in Florence today by calling on the international community to recognize the Afghan resistance forces as an "international political entity."

The three-day conference, organised by the International Committee of Solidarity With Afghan Resistance, says governments of various countries should "provide all possible means of aid" to the Afghan people who are fighting the Soviet intervention.

In its final resolution, the conference also condemns the Russian aggression against Afghanistan as an act that constitutes a grave threat to world peace. The people of the world should realize that by helping the Afghan people they are helping themselves in the defence of international security and freedom, the conference resolution adds.

"Only when the Soviet Union withdraws its troops from Afghanistan" and "the Afghan people are allowed to exercise their right to self-determination" can there be a solution to the Afghan problem, it declares.

Delegates and observers from about 20 countries attended the conference and condemned the Soviet intervention as a "dirty colonial war." They also refuted the Russians' "fascist logic" in keeping occupation forces in that Asian nation. Speeches made at the conference stressed the importance of recognizing the Afghan resistance movement diplomatically and politically.

The conference had received messages from many Italian political leaders, including the Italian president, prime minister and foreign minister, as well as many organisations. The messages all expressed support to the Afghan people in their struggle against the Soviet occupation.

Representatives of the Afghan resistance movement attended the conference. They exposed the Soviet Union's bloody crimes and briefed the conference on their struggle.

CSO: 4000/78

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UK'S THATCHER ASKS SOVIET WITHDRAWAL FROM DRA

OW201758 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] London, 20 Mar (XINHUA)--British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has renewed her condemnation of the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and once again called on Moscow to withdraw its troops from that country.

This was contained in her message sent to the Afghanistan support committee to mark Afghanistan Day (March 21). The committee was formed in late 1980 as an all-party British parliamentary group.

During the more than two years since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, said Mrs Thatcher in her message, "the Afghan people have waged a brave struggle against an occupying force of over 90,000 Soviet troops. Many have sacrificed their lives in the cause of freedom, and many civilians, including women and children, have been killed and injured by attacks on their villages."

"We must not forget them; nor must we forget the three million refugees who have fled from their homes to Pakistan and Iran," she added.

"On this day the British Government renews its calls on the Russians to withdraw from Afghanistan, and to allow the Afghan people to choose their own future free from outside interference," the prime minister declared.

CSO: 4000/78

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### W. EUROPE LEADERS URGE USSR WITHDRAWAL FROM DRA

OW221658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 22 Mar (XINHUA)--Government officials in several Western European countries made speeches or issued statements on "Afghanistan Day" to denounce Soviet aggression in Afghanistan and to demand Soviet withdrawal from the country.

Belgian Minister of External Relations Leo Tindemans said Belgium would make every effort to ensure that the U.N. resolution adopted in November 1981 demanding immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and the European Economic Community proposal calling for an international conference on the Afghanistan problem will not be forgotten.

Two years have passed since the Soviet army invaded Afghanistan in an attempt to conquer the country, Tindemans noted, and this intrusion of Afghan territory has caused indignation throughout the world.

He said Belgium was invaded and occupied by foreign troops in 1914 and 1944. "So we understand very well the various peoples who are now subjected to the same sufferings as we were in the past."

Danish Prime Minister Anker Joergensen Sunday expressed regret that the Soviet Union has ignored or has rejected the various proposals he made for a peaceful solution in Afghanistan.

Only restoration of an independent Afghanistan, free from external interference, could return a worthy human existence to the Afghan people, he said.

West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher stressed in a Voice of Germany interview that further Soviet expansionism such as its aggression in Afghanistan will not escape a suitable reaction throughout the world. He appealed to West Germans for donations to help Afghan refugees.

On behalf of the 10 Common Market nations, a statement released by Belgium pointed out, "It is important to set in motion a political solution to the Afghan crisis without delay." The 10 nations hope that U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar's recently nominated personal representative would be contacting the parties in the dispute soon, the statement said.

Gaston Thorn, president of the EEC Commission, said the Soviet intervention has created 2.5 million refugees, the largest body of displaced people in the world.

Piet Dankert, newly elected president of the European Parliament, said that the assembly would continue to focus international opinion on Afghanistan "to enable the Afghan people to forge their own destiny again without outside interference."

CSO: 4000/78

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### AFGHAN MILITARY SITUATION FAVORS GUERRILLAS

OW210548 Beijing XINHUA in English 0224 GMT 21 Mar 82

["Roundup: Soviet Aggressors Bugged Down in Afghan Guerrilla War"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, March 21 (XINHUA)--The military developments in the Afghan war theatre in the past two years and more show that the Soviet aggressors have been bogged down in the guerrilla war instead of conquering the Afghan people.

Soviet troops launched their surprising thrust into Afghanistan at the end of 1979. In that winter, they tried to occupy big cities, strategic places and main transport routes. The next winter, from late 1980 to early 1981, they made endeavours to defend the occupied big cities, military bases and major highways and at the same time launched a number of operations to "wipe out" the resisting guerrilla forces in an attempt to consolidate their occupation. But the guerrillas were not cowed by the blusters of the aggressors. They persisted in their resistance in the Panjshir Valley north of Kabul and other strategic places and initiated attacks at the enemy in various regions of that country. In the third winter beginning late 1981, the active guerrilla operations have landed the Soviet occupation troops in a defensive position. The latter have to concentrate their strength on guarding the Salang highway from the Soviet Central Asia to Kabul and other strategic routes around the Afghan capital.

Even some reports from the Soviet official media indicated how the arrogant invaders were gradually bogged down in the guerrilla war. On December 31, 1979, TASS complacently said that "the situation in every part of Afghanistan is quiet." But it changed its tune at the end of 1980 by reporting some "annihilation" of guerrillas here and there in that country. This proves that the guerrillas could not be annihilated. On February 23 this year, the Soviet army daily "RED STAR" admitted that the Soviet troops' position in Afghanistan was "very difficult sometimes."

Despite the cold weather and heavy snow, the Afghan guerrillas have persisted in their fighting against the aggressors. From early December of last year to February this year, they often made their assaults at the enemy in northern Afghanistan bordering the Soviet Union and along the Salang highway. They

made fierce attacks at the enemy in the southern city of Qandahar and the western city of Herat.

In the past two years and more, the Soviet troops have suffered a casualty of nearly 10,000 men. Not reconciled to their failure, the Soviet troops made savage retaliation against the guerrillas and the Afghan people who support the resistance forces. They even levelled all trees and buildings flanking the highways near Kabul. Instead of changing the Soviet troops' passive position, the Soviet atrocities only aroused the Afghan people to deeper hatred against the aggressors.

The strength and equipment of the Afghan guerrillas cannot match those of the Soviet troops. But they enjoy the support of the people, even of some people in the Kabul regime. This is the very reason why they have bogged the aggressors down in a quagmire.

Now the Soviet Union has more than 100,000 troops in Afghanistan. But the Afghan Government troops have been reduced from 80,000 to 30,000 because of their desertions. The Soviet military authorities and the Karmal regime tried to expand the government troops to some 200,000, but they never succeeded, because the Afghan youth are not willing to serve the aggressors.

By invading Afghanistan, the Soviet Union attempts to bring a non-aligned and independent country into its sphere of influence in the service of its southward thrust. Contrary to its will, Afghanistan now has become a burden for it. The military developments in that country are turning in the direction favorable to the Afghan people and the guerrillas.

CSO: 4000/79

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### UNESCO MEETING IN MANILA

#### Opening of Meeting

OW221920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1908 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Manila, March 22 (XINHUA)--The second conference of ministers of science and economic planning in Asia and the Pacific sponsored by the UNESCO opened in the Philippine international convention center here this morning.

Some 170 scientists, technologists, educationalists and science policy-makers and planners from 29 countries and one region (Hong Kong) attended the 9-day conference under the theme "the application of science and technology to development in Asia and the Pacific."

Philippine Prime Minister Cesar E.A. Virata and director general of UNESCO Amadou Mahtar M'Bow were present at the opening ceremony.

Philippine minister and chairman of the National Science Development Board Emil O. Javier made the opening remarks. He said the conference on science and technology came at a most opportune time for the peoples of Asia and the Pacific, as they have found out that they should turn to science and technology as a powerful way of inquiring into and working out solutions to their new difficulties and age-old problems.

Most of the Asian and Pacific countries, he noted, now must concentrate on the economic and technological spheres in order to give meaning to their political independence. Equally important for the developing countries, he noted, was to attain a respectable measure of self-reliance in science and technology.

In his address, Virata related in detail the Philippine's new science and technology system. He urged the participants to pool their wisdom so as to broaden and deepen further regional cooperation.

M'Bow explained in detail the three essential items on the proposed agenda for deliberations by the participants: a review of the development of science and technology in Asia and the Pacific since the first such conference held in New Delhi in 1968; deliberations on major science and

technology policy issues in Asia and the Pacific in the 1980's; and exploration for the prospects of international and regional cooperation in science and technology.

A 10-member Chinese Government delegation of science and technology led by Jiang Ming, vice-minister in charge of the State Commission for Science and Technology, attended the conference for the first time.

#### Declaration of Meeting

OW291610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Manila, March 29 (XINHUA)--"The armaments race must cease; the resources allotted to it must be used for peaceful purposes; an atmosphere of peace and stability must prevail," declared representatives of governments of the states of Asia and the Pacific in a declaration this afternoon.

The declaration, adopted here at the plenary session of the second conference of ministers of science and economic planning in Asia and the Pacific, points out: "A considerable proportion of mankind's scientific and technologic potential is currently devoted to military ends and to the perfecting of lethal weapons." "These disparities can lead to great inequality of opportunity for science-based development, and the situation of technological dependence for certain countries," it stresses.

The declaration calls for measures to ensure unimpeded access to scientific and technological information based on expanded exchanges of experiences and ideas between scientific communities and other interested groups.

The declaration calls on industrialized countries to make contributions to the enhancement of the efforts of developing countries in the region to strengthen their scientific and technological potentials. But "such contributions must be made in a spirit of cooperation, transcending political and ideological differences," it adds.

Urging the nations and peoples of Asia and the Pacific to pool their abilities for the development of science and technology, the declaration says: "As inheritors of great civilizations and ancient cultures, the nations of the region possess capacities for creation, innovation and production which open up to them broad prospects for the future."

The conference is scheduled to close tomorrow morning.

CSO: 4000/79

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### RESULTS OF REAGAN ECONOMIC PROGRAM DISCUSSED

Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI [WORLD KNOWLEDGE] in Chinese No 20, 16 Oct 81 pp 8-11

[Article by Li Zhiyi [2621 1013 0001] and Yang Shuao [2254 2579 1159]: "The Economic Prescription of the Reagan Administration"]

[Text] Last year, after Reagan had just been elected President of the United States, the British magazine THE ECONOMIST printed a cartoon: Mrs Thatcher was in a river dripping wet with a high wave about to engulf her. She was calling to Regan on the bank saying: "Come on in, the water's cold:"

Less than 10 months having passed, the United States under the control of the Reagan administration has been successively rocked by the air traffic controllers strike and a large demonstration in Washington, D.C. by more than 200,000 people expressing opposition to the administration's economic policies--events rarely seen in recent years. These two events closely followed on the heels of the May march against unemployment and the June urban riots in Britain. This has caused people to believe that Reagan has already staggered into the river behind Mrs Thatcher and, along with this pioneer, feels the biting cold of the water.

#### Against a Background of Decline

After Reagan assumed power, he listed his two primary political programs as revitalizing the economy and strengthening the military, with the economic problem occupying the primary position on his agenda. Early in last year's campaign, Reagan raised the slogan of "reindustrializing" America. Upon assuming office, on 18 February he brought up his "economic recovery plan." On 13 August he signed a tax reduction bill and a bill reducing government expenditures, putting the plan into effect.

America's economy needs to "recover" because it is truly in decline. The postwar "prosperity" had already reached its climax by the end of the sixties. During the sixties, America's economy grew for 9 successive years without being interrupted by crises; in the 9 years the GNP increased a total of 47 percent and industrial production increased 68 percent. This situation was replaced by the "stagflation" of the seventies. The long period of relying on increasing government spending to stimulate the economy created what Reagan calls "the tremendous deficits that have mortgaged the future of the nation

and the next generation." The government issued bonds to make up the deficit, and the debt now totals \$978 billion. Add to this the policy of expanding financing and currency (increasing the supply of currency and expanding credit), and it has brought on the "most lasting and severe inflation" in America's history (Reagan's words). Severe inflation has reduced the real income of the laboring people and has reduced the effective demand generated by purchasing power, and at the same time has made capitalists hesitant to move forward to expand investments. These things in turn inhibit economic growth. There were three economic crises from 1969 to 1980. In those 11 years industrial production increased only 32 percent and the GNP only 31 percent.

It is especially worthy of note that because investment in fixed assets was low and the replacement of equipment and adoption of new technologies slow, the rate of increase in labor productivity fell from an annual average of 2.5 percent for the years 1948-66 to an average of only 1.6 percent for the years 1966-73, and in recent years it has stagnated even more, and there has even been a decrease in labor productivity. The rate is far behind that of Japan, West Germany, France, Italy and other nations. The result is that the competitive strength of American goods in both domestic and foreign markets has been weakened, foreign trade has run a deficit for successive years, there have been repeated dollar crises, and America's position in the international economy has clearly been reduced. Its proportion of the capitalist world's industrial production, export trade and gold reserves has fallen from post-war standings of 54, 22, and 75 percent respectively to the 1979 standings of 37, 12 and 29 percent respectively.

The trend of the American economy toward stagnation and decline has led to widespread discontent within America. Calls for reinvigorating the American Economy and "resotring America's prestige" increase daily. Reagan's economic recovery plan was born in response to the times.

#### Conservative Hodgepodge

In order to "restore" the American economy, Reagan first appointed some supply-side economists to be consultants and later enlisted the services of a group of monetarists to help him establish policy. His present economic policy is actually a hodgepodge of various forms of conservatism\*, including certain elements of Keynesian economics that he would like to do away with but is not completely able to do.

Of the four elements in the economic recovery plan, the core element is reducing taxes. This is a major policy point of supply-siders. In their view, the problem with the U.S. economy comes from the supply side--that is, the production side. The depressed economy (and the increased unemployment and loss of government tax revenues it creates) is due to faltering investment and the slow growth of labor productivity. Faltering investment is due to

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\*Concerning the economic ideas of America's conservative and liberal factions, please see the article, "America's 'Liberal' and 'Conservative' Factions," in this year's No 4 issue of this magazine.

government meddling--levying heavy taxes on businessmen and individuals and squeezing out capital that should be used for investment or savings (savings will become investment). Income from tax reduction is used in areas such as social benefits, and this stimulates demand which when it becomes too great brings on inflation. Because of this, supply-siders strongly oppose "big government,"\* high taxes and large expenditures, and advocate reducing taxes to increase investment and savings, seeing to it that greater profits accrue to businesses and capitalists and raising management initiative, which in turn increases production and supply.

In keeping with this theory, Reagan announced the greatest tax reduction in America's history. Personal income tax is being reduced 5 percent effective 1 October of this year and will be reduced a further 10 percent on 1 July in each of the next 2 years, bringing the total reduction to 25 percent. The depreciation period for fixed business assets is being greatly shortened: the depreciation period for all newly constructed buildings and residences is being shortened from more than 40 years to 15 and 18 years, that for most equipment is reduced to 5 years, and that for cars and the like is reduced to 3 years. Depreciation is counted as cost, not as profit, and so is exempted from business taxes. Speeding up depreciation will allow businesses to defer tax payments, which will quicken capital turnover. In addition, taxes on dividends, inheritance taxes and so forth are also being reduced.

The second element of the Reagan economic recovery plan is a reduction of federal expenditures. Most American conservatives oppose the "liberal" economic policies which have held sway since the New Deal of Roosevelt and believe that the policy of establishing social welfare programs in order to stimulate demand and assuage social contradictions has really not been worth the vast government expenditures it has required and is the cause of the deficits which bring on inflation. The direct aim of Reagan's reductions in government spending is to make up the deficit created by the reduction in taxes. According to the regulations in the bill reducing government expenditures, the 1982 fiscal year which begins on 1 October of this year will see reductions totaling \$35 billion, and the 1983 and 1984 fiscal years will see reductions of \$44 billion and \$51.4 billion. But military expenditures do not fall within the scope of the reductions and on the contrary will be greatly increased.

The third element of the economic recovery plan is controlling the rate of increase in the money supply. This is the basic policy advocated by another conservative faction--the monetarists. This group believes that this is the only way to control inflation and so guarantee stable economic growth. To U.S. Government adopted measures such as raising interest rates, which kept the growth of the money supply in the first half of this year to 2.2 percent, far below the original target of 3.5-6 percent.

The fourth element is relaxing rules and regulations and reducing government interference. All conservative factions, including the supply-siders, believe

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\*This indicates excessive government interference in the economy, which leads to hugh, unwieldly agencies.

that the United States is too strict with its rules and regulations in the areas of protecting the environment, production safety and so forth which require capitalists to expend tremendous capital, reducing their profits and squeezing out money that could be invested in expanding production. They believe these should be relaxed. Reagan has already relaxed 180 regulations, including the Clean Air Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Water Pollution Control Act, the Mine Safety Act, the Automobile Safety Act, the Anti-Noise Pollution Act, and others.

Reagan has said that by 1984--that is, the last year of his term in office--his plan can lead to a drop in the rate of rise in prices from 12.4 percent in 1980 to 5.5 percent, a rise in the rate of growth of the GNP from -0.15 percent in 1980 to 4.5 percent, and can all but eliminate inflation, as well as preserve a stable growth of the economy and cure the chronic "stagflation" of the American economy.

#### Can His Wishes Be Fulfilled?

Tax reductions and reductions in government expenditures, two of the elements in Reagan's economic recovery plan, have just gone into effect and their impact on the economy is still unclear. The relaxation of regulations and the control of the money supply have already been in effect for a while and the effects are barely visible. When Reagan assumed power at the start of the year, the American economy had just picked up for the third consecutive quarter. But by the second quarter of this year, the annual rate of growth of the GNP had again fallen 1.6 percent. This naturally is related to the long period of deepening crises and weak recoveries of the seventies, but it is not unrelated to the direct influence of the Reagan administration's tight money policies. This year interest rates have continued to remain high, at about 20 percent, clearly making it more difficult for businesses to raise capital and to expand markets by extending consumer credit. As for the annual rate of rise in the price of consumer goods, for the first half of this year it was 9.5 percent, certainly down substantially from that of last year. But Reagan's policies cannot be given total credit for this because the fall in the price of international oil and the abundant agricultural harvest which reduced the rise in the cost of food, as well as other factors, have played a part.

Some people believe that the drop in the economy in the second quarter is merely a temporary phenomenon. They believe that after a year or two, the stimulating effect on the economy as the tax reductions are gradually put into effect, as orders for military hardware increase and as regulations are relaxed will gradually become clear and that control of government spending and the money supply will bring down the rate of inflation.

However, there are many people both inside and outside the United States who are skeptical of this theory. They believe that whether or not the economic recovery plan can succeed as hoped hinges on two things: Can tax reductions on a large scale stimulate investment, and will that increase productivity? Can reduced government spending on a large scale bring about a balanced budget, and will this bring inflation under control?

Many people doubt that the percentage of the income made available to businesses and individuals as a result of tax reductions that will be put into investment or savings will be as great as the Reagan administration predicts. First, a large part of the reduced tax this time around is being offset by the increase in real tax payments. Some people calculate that during the period in which tax reductions are being put into effect, because of the actual difficulty in controlling inflation, monetary income will increase along with the rise in the price of goods, and many people will as a result enter higher tax brackets and so pay a greater amount of income tax and, in accordance with the proportion of the increase in their monetary income, pay more social security tax. These two tax items will go up 22 percent, which, in comparison with the 25 percent tax reduction, means that the advantage gained is certainly limited. Second, whether or not capitalists will invest is determined by the size of the profit margins. Under conditions of severe inflation, capitalists believe that using money in speculative activities is more profitable than investing in production. At present, America's problem is not a lack of capital, but rather that a lot of money is being invested in multinational firms located outside of the United States in which the profit margins are higher, in speculative activities or in acquiring properties. In order to strengthen the confidence of capitalists in the American dollar so that they will invest the gain from reduced taxes, supply-siders advocate returning to a system where dollars can be freely redeemed for gold. But America's gold reserves are insufficient and due to the obviously great risks involved, it won't dare be so rash as to do that. Because of this, even supply-siders are now forecasting that the tax reductions will not achieve their anticipated goals. If tax reductions do not result in increased investment, but rather in increased consumption and speculation, this will cause prices to rise even more sharply.

According to the original thinking of the supply-siders, tax reductions would stimulate production and increase employment, and consequently the amount of taxes paid by businesses and individuals would increase--the result being that reduced tax rates would increase total government tax revenues. But if tax reductions do not achieve the anticipated result of stimulating production, total government tax revenues will not increase as expected. In that case, one of the pillars supporting the plan for a balanced budget will collapse. The other pillar--that of reducing government spending--is also undependable. According to the bill which Reagan signed, the total reduction in government expenditures for the 3 fiscal years 1982-1984 will be \$130.5 billion, which will be a long way from making up the \$285 billion in tax reductions.

Reagan originally planned on the deficit for FY-82 not exceeding \$42.5 billion and on the FY-84 budget being balanced. But the economic situation of the past few months has made it clear that it is not possible to carry out this plan in accordance with the original budget proposals. The financial magnates on Wall Street have lost confidence in it, causing the money and stock markets to fluctuate wildly. In order to force through a balanced budget for 1984 and to instill confidence on Wall Street, on 24 September Reagan asked Congress to further reduce the FY-82 budget by \$13 billion and to do this by not hesitating to abolish the Departments of Energy and Education, by laying off government workers and by further reducing welfare benefits. In spite of this,

the deficit for FY-82 will rise to \$43.1 billion. Prior to this, Reagan had already decided to reduce the increase in military spending over the next 3 years by \$13 billion. This is nothing but small change in a total 3-year military budget that reaches \$764.2 billion. Reagan's consideration of a small reduction in the increase in military spending, which he originally planned on being forceful and rapid, is sufficient to make it clear that he is confronting tremendous difficulties in the area of balancing the budget.

#### The Plan to "Rob the Poor and Aid the Rich"

We must also consider the sociopolitical impact of Reagan's economic policies in determining how they will fare. Even Reagan's supporters do not try to cover up the fact that the economic recovery plan is a plan to "rob from from the poor and give to the rich."

The primary beneficiaries of the tax reduction bill are middle and upper-class households. In carrying out Keynesian doctrine in the past the U.S. Government has reduced taxes many times, but because the focus was on stimulating demand, the taxes of both those with high incomes and those with low incomes were reduced. The supply-siders are reducing taxes with an eye to stimulating supply, and therefore the main objects of the reduced taxes are those with high incomes, because it is questionable whether or not the few dollars gained by those with low incomes as a result of tax reductions can offset the damage done by rising prices. Only those with high incomes can possibly put the money gained into savings or investments. According to the tax reduction bill, those households in the \$50,000 tax bracket receive 30 percent of the total tax reduction, while the wealthiest households making up 10 percent of the total population receive 45 percent of the total tax reduction. It is easy to see that this tax reduction is advantageous in redistributing the property of those with high incomes. It is no wonder that former President Carter also noted that this tax reduction plan "is an extremely good tax plan for the wealthy and for special interest groups."

Increasing military spending will allow the monopoly munitions manufacturers to reap huge profits. The big companies are also the ones which benefit from the relaxation of regulations. The relaxation of the anti-trust laws will help large companies to take over small and medium sized companies. The relaxation of environmental, production safety and similar regulations will increase the profits of capitalists and sacrifice the health of workers.

The reduction of government expenditures is an even more direct stab at the poor. Except for certain energy research and export subsidy items, a large proportion of the 283 items being cut involve the welfare of the vast ranks of laboring people and low-income families, including food stamps, Medicare, Medicaid, employment training and unemployment assistance, disability insurance, the student lunch program, student loans, housing assistance, etc. According to estimates by America's largest labor organization, the AFL-CIO, through 1984 the poor will be hurt to the tune of \$210.4 billion. And Reagan has recently requested that \$27 billion more be trimmed from welfare spending. He bluntly stated: "We ask that every individual make sacrifices." For a long time now, in order to soften class contradictions and stimulate social demand the U.S. Government has annually increased its welfare expenditures,

without a break even during the War in Indochina. At present, the Reagan administration is bucking this trend. America's major Keynesian economist of the time, Samuelson, reproachfully noted that Reagan is trying to bring to an end the trend toward "a more fully humanitarian society that America has been building for 40 years--a welfare state." Putting aside the question of just how much "humanitarianism" there was in the promotion by past U.S. administrations of policies of high wages, high welfare and high consumption, it is not unfair to say that the present cuts in social benefits run counter to humanitarianism.

The economic policies of the Reagan administration have met with intense opposition by unions. But the administration has presented an inflexible, uncompromising stance. In regard to the air traffic controllers strike, it not only refused to increase wages, but also fired all of the more than 10,000 strikers. If such policies are continued, it will certainly further sharpen social contradictions. This may prove to be an extremely important factor affecting the fate of Reagan's economic recovery plan.

#### A Policy of Hurting Others and Benefiting Oneself

Reagan's economic policy is a policy which forcefully protects the interests of America's own monopoly capital. Domestically, it robs from the poor and gives to the rich, while internationally it harms others to benefit America, and because of this, it has already produced intense reaction.

In cutting the budget the Reagan administration sought to reduce the foreign aid expenditures in the Carter administration's FY-82 budget by \$2.2 billion or 27.5 percent. And whether or not aid is to be extended and in what amount is to be determined by the political attitudes of recipient states and their strategic importance in resisting the Soviet Union. The administration naturally increased aid to strategically situated Pakistan and Egypt, and noticeably strengthened "strategic cooperation" with Israel and South Africa. On the other hand, it was unwilling to follow the example of certain European countries in guaranteeing to officials that aid to the least developed nations would be increased to 0.15 percent of the GNP of each nation supplying aid. This attitude on the part of the Reagan administration has already displeased certain third World nations and will certainly influence relations between them and the United States, and in the end this will be detrimental to America's realization of its strategic goal of resisting the Soviet Union.

America's policy of high interest rates has raised the value of the dollar in terms of other currencies, increasing the burden of debt on Third World countries. And countries of the Second World, especially the nations of Western Europe, have suffered heavy losses because of the high interest rates. On the one hand, the rise in value of the American dollar has brought about a rise in the prices of imported goods which are priced on the basis of the American dollar. On the other hand, in order to prevent a flow of capital to the United States with its high interest rates, these nations are forced to raise correspondingly their own interest rates, making it even more difficult for them to escape the present economic crisis. This not only intensifies their internal political and social instabilities, but moreover is bound to heighten the contradictions between America and Europe.

The contradictions between the United States and the Second and Third World nations touch on numerous areas, such as commercial and industrial competition and energy supplies. These in turn will produce a negative effect on America's domestic economy.

#### The Road to Economic Recovery?

At the end of the seventies there was a turn around in the economic policies of the capitalist countries. In succession the Britain of Mrs Thatcher and the America of Reagan announced a "tremendous break" (Reagan's words) with the Keynesian doctrine that had been in vogue for the last half century. Mrs Thatcher believes in monetarism and Reagan has proclaimed himself to be following supply-side economics. But while the theories of the two may be somewhat different, their actual policies are not tremendously different: they both intend to use conservative theories and policies to revitalize their economies. It is worth noting that the United States is not like Britain, which has contracted a chronic economic malady. It remains an economic power second to none in the world. But even it had to change its policy direction and, moreover, did so after Britain's economic experiment proved to be less than smooth. This gives one the strong feeling that, as the cartoon in THE ECONOMIST suggested, the old Keynesian path of the Western economies has already been cut by a great river and so they can no longer proceed as before. Reagan, knowing full well that the water is cold and the current strong, must follow Mrs Thatcher in struggling across the river in search of a new path.

Can we then learn one or two things about the future of Reagan's economic policies by looking at Thatcher's present situation? Of course, America is actually stronger and has more room to maneuver. But its tight policies have led to a decline in production, a sharp increase in unemployment, an intensification of class contradictions and repeated social disturbances. Market and production contradictions having been sharpened by the restraints placed on people's consumption will not only make the present crisis inescapable for a long time to come, but will also set the stage for even more severe crises in the future. In terms of these basic problems, could it be that the powerful wave crashing down on Mrs Thatcher will not crash down on Reagan? In fact, it is already rolling toward him.

Recently Reagan himself has reiterated that his path can lead America out of the "economic bog that America has been in for so long." But can he really wade smoothly across the river and reach the other side? And will what is on the other side set America's economy on the bright road to economic recovery? We must let practical results provide the answers.

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CSO: 4005/512

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### BRITISH GOVERNMENT DEFEATS CENSURE MOTION

OW300819 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] London, 29 Mar (XINHUA)--Britain's conservative government tonight defeated an opposition censure motion criticising its decision to spend 7,500 million pounds (13,500 million U.S. dollars) on the purchase of the U.S.-built submarine-launched Trident-2 nuclear missile system.

The government defeated the motion by 301 to 215 in the House of Commons after a long and heated debate.

The new system, also known as Trident D-5 and still being developed in the United States, will give Britain 640 warheads with a range of 6,000 miles (9,700 kilometres), 20 times as many as the country's current submarine-based Polaris system.

The British Government's decision to replace its aging Polaris force with Trident-2 in the mid-1990's was announced earlier this month. And it immediately sparked a political row in parliament.

Defending the new system at the opening of the debate this afternoon, Defence Secretary John Nott said that a submarine-launched ballistic missile was the only effective way to ensure the credibility of that deterrent into the 21st century.

If the Soviet leadership attempted to make a massive nuclear attack on Europe "the existence of an immensely powerful nuclear force would be an enormously complicating factor and a powerful argument for Soviet caution," he said.

During the debate, the government's decision to proceed with Trident was heavily attacked by the opposition parties as well as some conservative backbenchers.

Labour's defence spokesman John Silkin warned that the Labour Party would scrap Trident when it returned to power.

Speaking for the SDP and the liberals, former foreign secretary David Owen said the two parties were agreed that while the Soviet Union had nuclear weapons NATO must have them too, but they also held that the decision to replace Polaris need not be taken at the present time.

A conservative back bencher described the government's decision as "purchasing the wrong weapons from the wrong firm at the wrong time."

CSO: 4000/78

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLISH STUDENTS DEFECT TO AUSTRALIA FROM PRC

OW171351 Paris AFP in English 1334 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 17 Mar (AFP)--Five Polish students defected while travelling in China and obtained political asylum in Australia last January, an Australian Embassy spokesman said today.

The students--a man and four women--requested refugee status from the United Nations' office in Beijing immediately after Polish authorities imposed martial law in December last year.

Once given refugee status by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Geneva, the five Poles were issued visas by the Australian Embassy and they left China in January.

The spokesman said a sixth student had also asked for asylum but had later decided to return to Poland "for personal reasons."

The U.S. office here said that the six Polish students, who were in their twenties, tried to obtain asylum at various Western embassies before applying to the U.N.

The students spent the one month waiting for refugee status in a Beijing hotel, the U.N. officials said, adding that they had been given "financial aid" by the U.N. while waiting to be accepted by a host country.

The Australian Embassy spokesman said there had been no difficulty over issuing visas for the students "once they had their refugee status."

The embassy and the U.N. office also stressed that there had been no problems with the Chinese authorities.

China has so far maintained a guarded attitude on Poland, particularly since the declaration of martial law. It only reiterated on several occasions its opposition to any meddling in Polish internal affairs.

CSO: 4000/78

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UN SPECIAL COMMITTEE OBSERVES ANTIAPARTHEID DAY

OW200242 Beijing XINHUA in English 0230 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] United Nations, 19 Mar (XINHUA)—The United Nations' special committee against apartheid held a meeting here today in observance of the international day for the elimination of racial discrimination, which falls on March 21.

Addressing the meeting, U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said that racial discrimination "inherently breeds violence and causes bitterness and frustration, fear and strife." "The establishment of our organization signified the determination of the world community never to permit policies and practices which violently disrupt human society and constitute a denial of the worth and dignity of the human person," he declared.

Paul Lusaka (Zambia), president of the Council for Namibia, said that since the massacre at Sharpeville, the apartheid system had continued. The South African regime sought to hoodwink world public opinion into believing that reform was under way. In fact, the regime was stepping up military training for whites, while turning South African blacks into virtual strangers in their own country.

Saleh Dirir (Djibouti), chairman of the African Group of States, said that black majority in South Africa had been forced to take up arms to fight against the policies and practices of apartheid.

Apartheid must be eradicated by all available means—including comprehensive and mandatory economic sanctions, he added.

Representatives of other regional groups expressed their solidarity with the people of South Africa in their struggle for freedom and self-determination. They urged the South African regime to end its policies of racial discrimination and apartheid.

CSO: 4000/78

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NATO MILITARY EXERCISE ENDS IN NORTHERN NORWAY

OW190326 Beijing XINHUA in English 0231 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Stockholm, 18 Mar (XINHUA)--NATO's military exercise code-named "Alloy Express" ended in northern Norway yesterday, the Norwegian Defence Ministry announced today.

The exercise, which formally took place from March 12 to 17 in Tromsø-Bardu area of northern Norway, was a joint maneuver of NATO's armed forces.

The aim was to test the forces' operating ability under winter conditions and strengthen their capacity to defend north Norway.

Some 14,200 officers and men from Canada, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Britain, the United States and Norway participated. More than 100 airplanes operated from six north-Norwegian airports to simulate attacks on airports and radar stations.

Norwegian King Olav V inspected the exercise on March 12-14. Norwegian Minister of Defence Anders Sjaastad and chief of defence staff Sverre Hamre also watched the manoeuvres.

The Norwegian defence minister said at a press conference at Bardu on March 15 that the exercise showed the allied forces are welcome in Norway and the alliance functions well.

CSO: 4000/78

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

OMANI SULTAN FETED IN LONDON; MEETS THATCHER

OW181102 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] London, 17 Mar (XINHUA)--Sultan Qabus Ibn Sa'id of Oman tonight called for a just solution to the problem of the Palestinians, and urged the West to work together to produce a concerted and effective policy toward the Middle East.

Speaking at a banquet given in his honor by the lord mayor of London, the Sultan said: "A peaceful and honorable solution must be found to the intolerable plight of the Palestinian people."

He pointed out: "This is imperative in the interests of justice and common humanity. It is also essential if a constant threat to world peace is to be removed, and the interference in the Arab world by the forces of Soviet imperialism, which exploits the situation for its own ends, is to be halted."

It was vital that the European countries should play their part in solving the Middle East problems, he added.

Sultan Qabus had talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher this afternoon. A British spokesman said their talks covered a number of regional and international issues, including Gulf development and security, the Middle East and East-West relations.

The Sultan arrived here yesterday for a three-day state visit to Britain.

CSO: 4000/78

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EGYPT KEEPING CLOSE TIES WITH WEST EUROPE

OW151716 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Cairo, 15 Mar (XINHUA)--Setting much store by Egypt's relations with Western Europe, Egyptian leaders have been busy receiving high ranking officials from the other side of the Mediterranean.

President Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhi ad-Din received Sunday on separate occasions visiting Italian Deputy Premier and Minister of Foreign Trade Nicola Capria and West German Minister of Economy Otto Lambsdorff.

French Minister of Commerce Michel Jobert is also on a visit to Egypt. He told reporters that France occupies nearly the same place as the United States in Egypt's trade.

Trade exchanges between Egypt and Italy rose from 1,233 million U.S. dollars in 1978 to 2,155 million dollars in 1980 and again to 2,300 million dollars in the first nine months of 1981.

West Germany will provide Egypt with loans of several hundred million dollars and two nuclear power stations.

Meanwhile, Egypt maintains close ties with EEC as a whole. Its loans from EEC amount to 446 million European currency units.

CSO: 4000/78

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CUBAN PAPER REPORTS NICARAGUAN LEADERS' VISIT

OW200803 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Havana, March 19 (XINHUA)--Nicaraguan leaders have paid a 24-hour visit to Cuba to discuss the situation in Central America and the Caribbean, the newspaper GRANMA reported today.

On their arrival here Thursday, Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan ruling Junta, and Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the Sandinista National Liberation Front's political committee, exchanged views with Cuban President Fidel Castro.

Observers here said the "blitz visit" of the Nicaraguan leaders was to coordinate their position toward Washington with Cuba.

According to local press reports, a Mexican Government spokesman has stated that the Mexican Foreign Ministry would soon contact the Cuban and Nicaraguan governments to inform them of the five-point proposal regarding Central America and the Caribbean put forward by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig at his talks with the Mexican foreign minister.

Nicaragua declared a 30-day state of emergency on Monday because of what it sees as destabilization threats by the United States which has accused it of supplying arms to anti-government guerrillas in neighboring El Salvador.

CSO: 4000/79

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NICARAGUA PROCLAIMS STATE OF EMERGENCY

OW161430 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 16 (XINHUA)--The Nicaraguan Government proclaimed a state of emergency throughout the country yesterday, immediately suspending all individual rights and guarantees under the constitution, according to reports reaching here.

In a national broadcast, Junta coordinator Daniel Ortega read a decree from the ruling Junta, announcing that the suspension and the state of emergency would be for a 30-day period which could be extended in keeping with "prevailing circumstances in the country." These decisions had been made because of "plans of aggression against our country," he added. He described these plans as being directed by the U.S. "with the complicity" of anti-government groups based in Honduras and Miami, Florida, of the U.S.

The announcement was made hours after two key bridges near the border with Honduras were blown up by right-wing groups March 14. In a communique, the government said the sabotage was part of an anti-government plan backed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

In a message to the U.S. Congress, Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto asked "well-meaning Americans to denounce these plans entailing clandestine operations."

CSO: 4000/79

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NICARAGUAN OFFICIAL ALERTS PEOPLE ABOUT U.S. PLAN

OW121638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 12 (XINHUA)--Nicaraguan minister of agriculture and agrarian reform Jaime Wheelock Roman has alerted the Nicaraguan people about a U.S. plan for subversion activities in the country, according to reports from Managua Thursday.

Wheelock, a leading member of the Nicaraguan Sandinist National Liberation Front, made the announcement Thursday in Managua after returning from a one-week visit to the United States.

Wheelock said the CIA is carrying out the subversion plan, which includes an inducement to Nicaragua to deploy troops in regions bordering Honduras. "The United States wants to make us play a role of invader and then go ahead with its military intervention on the basis of the inter-American assistance treaty," he said.

He said the United States is likely to create disturbances in Nicaraguan border regions so it could send troops to intervene.

The administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan wants "to recover U.S. dominance over the world and to test its strength on the issue of Nicaragua," Wheelock said.

He said that Nicaragua will make closer contacts with anti-war advocates in the United States to help solve the Central American crisis through peaceful means.

Wheelock held talks in the United States with congressmen and journalists to explain Nicaragua's position on the situation in Central America and on Nicaragua-U.S. relations.

CSO: 4000/79

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### CANADA WANTS USSR MISSILES REMOVED FROM EUROPE

OW201848 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Ottawa, March 20 (XINHUA)--NATO should make the Soviet Union withdraw all its missiles in Europe and show it "we can meet them gun for gun if necessary," Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau said Friday. He was defending at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, his government's plan to allow the United States to test its cruise missiles in Alberta, Canada.

He said that in the last two years the Soviet Union has tripled the number of SS-20 missiles in Europe to 300--each with three warheads. "That is hardly a friendly act," he said.

The prime minister said NATO must aim not just to stop the deployment of additional Soviet missiles in Europe, but also to get them withdrawn completely. "Otherwise, we have no choice but to try and match them in some areas, and the cruise missiles that are being tested would have that effect."

Trudeau stressed that Canada's decision does not contradict the country's non-nuclear position because there will be no nuclear warheads on the missiles being tested in Canada. He also noted that the government of Canada does not stand for unilateral disarmament, but it must be bilateral.

CSO: 4000/79

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BANGLADESH FOREIGN POLICY TO REMAIN UNCHANGED

OW251016 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 25 (XINHUA)--Bangladesh chief martial law administrator General Hussain Mohammad Ershad said yesterday that Bangladesh's foreign policy would remain unchanged and all treaties and agreements with foreign countries would remain valid, according to reports received here.

General Ershad made the statement in a nation-wide broadcast over Bangladesh Radio yesterday evening.

He said the martial law administration would carry out the policy adopted by the late President Ziaur Rahman in regard to South Asian countries and regional cooperation.

General Ershad said, "We will resist all kinds of colonialism, aggression and expansionism. Our relations with Islamic countries and the non-aligned nations are based on a firm foundation."

Referring to the developments in Bangladesh, he said, "In the greater interest of the people and the security of the country, imposition of martial law has become necessary and the responsibility of administering the people and the country has been turned over to the armed forces."

He declared that he would appoint a council of advisors to assist him, "a new president will be elected to run the administration" and "a new constitution may be formed."

Prior to General Ershad's speech, Bangladesh Radio also broadcast a brief speech by Mr Abdus Sattar who has been relieved of his post with the imposition of the martial law yesterday.

Mr Abdus Sattar said, "In the interest of the Bangladesh people, military rule has become necessary." "As elected president of Bangladesh, I thank all the members of the armed forces for extending their help to me," he said. "I fully support the loyal armed forces' effort to help the nation."

CSO: 4000/79

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### MEXICAN SOCIALIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS

OW171727 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Mexico City, March 16 (XINHUA)--Pablo Gomez was elected secretary general of Mexico's newly formed United Socialist Party (PSU) at the party's central committee meeting today.

The PSU was formed last November after merging the Communist Party, the People's Party, the Socialist Revolutionary Party, the Socialist Movement of Action and Unity and the Movement of People's Action.

Scientific socialism will be PSU's guiding ideology, and the new party will struggle for establishing a system of democratic power for the working class.

During PSU's first national congress last week, a 78-member central committee was elected and a series of resolutions were adopted.

A resolution on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan "calls for an end to the Soviet military presence in that country, thus making it possible for the Afghan people to determine the form of their government."

A resolution on Poland calls for the lifting of martial law in that country and the release of all political prisoners. It also appeals for a political solution to the current crisis in Poland.

Appearing at a news conference today, Pablo Gomez said his party now faces two major tasks: To participate in the general elections scheduled for July and to fight for workers' interests.

He also indicated that his party has selected Martinez Verdugo, former general secretary of the Mexican Communist Party, as PSU's presidential candidate in the upcoming general elections.

CSO: 4000/79

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### NO CLEAR MAJORITY IN EL SALVADOR ELECTIONS

OW300202 Beijing XINHUA in English 1528 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] San Salvador, March 29 (XINHUA)--None of the six political parties seemed to have gained a majority in the constituent assembly elections held here yesterday.

The ruling Christian Democratic Party jumped to an early lead, but the Nationalist Republican Alliance and the National Conciliation Party discussed an alliance to take power.

If the Christian Democrats failed to gain a majority control, they would be forced to bargain for the support of four minor parties including the National Conciliation Party, the Democratic Action Party, the Popular Orientation Party, and the Salvadoran Popular Party.

The leftist guerrillas boycotted the elections.

The authorities took strict security measures in the capital yesterday. All the polling stations and main streets were heavily guarded. Fully armed soldiers and policemen patrolled in motorcars, and helicopters spiralled over the city. Many polling booths, bridges, railway stations, bus stops, piers and filling stations were guarded. Barricades had been put up in streets. Gunfire was heard from dawn till dusk. It was believed to be an exchange of fire between the guerrillas and government troops. Foreign correspondents returned here after being blocked midway for coverage to San Vicente, Usulután and San Miguel departments where the guerrillas are active.

The voting in San Salvador, which started in the early morning, ended around noon. An official estimate said about half of the two million voters took part in the elections.

CSO: 4000/79

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DUTCH PREMIER ON KAMPUCHEA ISSUE ACCORD WITH THAILAND

OW200847 Beijing XINHUA in English 0759 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Bangkok, March 20 (XINHUA)--The Netherlands and Thailand had agreed that more political pressure should be applied on Viet Nam to bring about its military withdrawal from Kampuchea, Dutch Prime Minister Andrias Van Agt said today at the end of his four-day visit to Thailand.

Speaking at a press conference, the prime minister said that his country and Thailand had reached "full agreement" on the Kampuchean problem. He said that as a co-sponsor of the U.N. resolution on Kampuchea, the Netherlands shares Thailand's views on the issue.

On the Kampuchean refugee problem, he called on the world community to do more to alleviate the burden on Thailand, a burden, he described as "too heavy" for a developing country.

He disclosed that he also had discussions with Thai leaders on investment, trade and other questions.

The Dutch prime minister arrived here on March 17. During his stay, he had talks with Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and had an audience with the king of Thailand. He visited three refugee centres along the Thai-Kampuchean border and an agriculture project set up with Dutch assistance.

CSO: 4000/79

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER ON ASEAN'S KAMPUCHEA POLICY

OW301952 Beijing XINHUA in English 1856 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Bangkok, March 30 (XINHUA)--Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said today the Association of Southeast Asian Nations' policy on Kampuchea "remains unchanged."

Speaking to journalists after his return from Singapore and Malaysia, Sitthi said ASEAN still maintains that the correct solution to the Kampuchean issue is the implementation of relevant U.N. resolutions.

During his stay in Singapore and Malaysia, Sitthi held talks with the Singaporean prime minister and foreign minister and with the Malaysian foreign minister on the Kampuchean issue and on the Vietnamese proposal for talks with Thailand.

Sitthi said that the Singaporean and Malaysian foreign ministers agreed that ASEAN should continue its efforts to promote the organization of a coalition government in Kampuchea to be composed of the three Kampuchean resistance groups. They also agreed that the forming of a coalition government was a way to the political solution to the Kampuchean issue, he said.

Asked about Malaysia's position on Democratic Kampuchea's seat in the United Nations, Sitthi said that Malaysia supports "the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations."

Referring to the "Vientiane proposal" put forward recently at the "foreign ministers meeting" of the three Indochinese countries, he said: "The Vietnamese foreign minister has on several occasions proposed a meeting with us. In my view, such a meeting could be held only if it is beneficial. But so far, we have seen no sign showing that such a meeting would lead to a settlement of the Kampuchean problem."

"Vietnam has proposed to negotiate with Thailand in an attempt to ease tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border," Sitthi said. "The tension is not caused by Thailand but by Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea."

He said the negotiations, in accordance with U.N. resolutions, should be directed toward solving the Kampuchean question instead of issues between Thailand and Kampuchea.

"Singapore and Malaysia take the same attitude as ours, and they believe Vietnam's proposal contains nothing new," he added.

CSO: 4000/79

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

DPRK OFFICIAL IN YUGOSLAVIA--Belgrade, 16 Mar (XINHUA)--The increase in bloc confrontation, armed intervention and domination as well as the gap between developing countries and developed countries and the inability to remove the hotbed of crisis in some regions of the world are threatening peace and security in the world, says a press release on the visit of Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Yugoslavia. The press release issued here this evening says Korea and Yugoslavia will jointly contribute towards broadening the activities of the nonaligned countries for the purpose of maintaining world peace and security, strengthening the independence of the nonaligned countries and developing international political and economic relations based on equality. Ho Tam concluded his five-day friendship visit and left here today. During his stay in the country he held talks with Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec on the strengthening of cooperation between the two countries and important international questions. [Text] [OW170716 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 17 Mar 82]

BELGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS--Brussels, 29 Mar (XINHUA)--Louis Ven Geyt was reelected president of the Central Committee of the Belgian Communist Party at its two-day National Congress which ended yesterday. The congress heard a work report delivered by Louis Van Geyt on behalf of the Central Committee of the party and elected a new Central Committee. The Belgian Communist Party was founded in September, 1921. It has three seats in the parliament. [Text] [OW300731 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 30 Mar 82]

W. EUROPE POLITICAL COOPERATION--Bonn, 24 Mar (XINHUA)--The German Government today called on the West European countries to strengthen their cooperation for the realization of a European alliance. In a statement marking the 25th anniversary of the Rome Treaty, Bonn stressed that the West European countries deem it more necessary than ever before to maintain their own interests through unity and cooperation. They must strengthen political coordination and make greater efforts to achieve identical objectives in their economic policy. The West European countries can find a satisfactory solution to the existing problems so long as they remain aware that as a factor for stabilizing the equilibrium among the world political forces, the

EEC has and must continue to maintain its great political significance. In making the initiative for a European alliance, the statement said, West Germany and Italy aimed to let people have the future political goals in mind. Political cooperation must be strengthened to achieve these goals, the statement added. [Text] [OW250810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 25 Mar 82]

SOVIETS IN AFGHANISTAN--Washington, 21 Mar (XINHUA)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan, in commemorating the "Afghanistan Day," Saturday called on a Soviet withdrawal of its troops from Afghanistan "to end this needless conflict" there. Reagan said that he could not accept the Soviet claim that "the cause of the conflict in Afghanistan is external interference on the part of powers other than the Soviet Union itself." Reagan said that the Voice of America soon would begin broadcasts to Afghanistan as part of the U.S. accelerating propaganda war against Soviet involvement there. The U.S. State Department also made an official statement on "Afghanistan Day." The statement, released by State Department spokesman Dean Fischer Sunday, said that "Afghanistan Day" would be "a demonstration of support for the principles of freedom and national independence which are so immediately at stake in Afghanistan." It said that the Soviet Union will learn "the world has not forgotten and will not forget its aggression" in Afghanistan. [Text] [OW211644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 21 Mar 82]

TURKISH NAVAL EXERCISES--Ankara, 21 Mar (XINHUA)--Turkish naval exercises codenamed "Sea Wolf 82" ended today at the Marmara Sea. The mock warfare, started on March 3 in the international waters and airspace of the Marmara, Aegean and eastern Black Sea with air force support, involved war ships, including submarines and minesweepers, as well as navy patrol aircraft and helicopters. The exercises, fleet commander Admiral (Zahit Atakan) noted, displayed the readiness and high morale of the Turkish armed forces and the greatly increased firepower of the navy. He described the war games as normal ones. Reports in the Turkish daily GUNES said that the exercises were watched with interest by Soviet and Greek ships. [Text] [OW211215 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 21 Mar 82]

FRANCE EXPLODES NUCLEAR DEVICE--Paris, 25 Mar (XINHUA)--France has exploded another nuclear device at its Mururoa atoll test site in the South Pacific, according to AFP report today. New Zealand scientists, who detected the nuclear explosion, said that the blast was equivalent to 15,000 tons of TNT. The scientists said the explosion possibly was the first of a series of new tests at the Mururoa atoll. France has tested a total of 48 underground nuclear devices since 1975. French Defense Ministry has neither confirmed nor denied the report. [Text] [OW251539 Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 25 Mar 82]

SPY TRAINING CENTER--The overseas committee of the Marxist-Leninist Vietnamese Communist Party headed by former Vietnamese leader Hoang Van Huan now living in Beijing has basically completed a spy training center in a border area of Yunnan and Guangxi with students selected from Vietnamese refugees. [Text] [OW300429 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 28 Mar 82]

REFUGEES' PLIGHT--Geneva, March 19 (XINHUA)--The situation of Indochinese and Afghan refugees remains serious at present, according to the latest reports issued here today by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. In February, about 2,800 Indochinese "boat people" sought refuge in various Southeast Asian countries. As of February 28, about 224,000 Indochinese refugees were still waiting for durable solutions in the region of Southeast Asia and some other Asian countries. By the end of February, the total number of Afghan refugees registering themselves with the Pakistan authorities was about 2,695,000. While another large number of Afghan refugees fled into Iran, over 3,000 Afghan refugees flew into India till February 28. [Text] [OW191857 Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 GMT 19 Mar 82]

POLICY STATEMENT--Islamabad, March 20 (XINHUA)--Pakistan Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan told reporters today that he will continue with the current policies of the Pakistani Government. He made the statement upon his arrival at the Islamabad airport from Paris this evening. He said relations with the neighbouring countries would be of paramount importance, especially relations with Afghanistan, India and the Soviet Union. Pakistan's relations with the Middle East and the Islamic countries were also very important, he added. He said Pakistan would continue to give total support to Islamic and Arab causes including Palestine and Jerusalem. Sahabzada Yaqub was Pakistan's ambassador to France before becoming foreign minister. [Text] [OW210737 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 21 Mar 82]

PREMIER ENDS CUBAN VISIT--Havana, March 21 (XINHUA)--Yi Chong-ok, premier of the administration council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left here today after concluding a four-day visit to Cuba. During his visit, Yi Chong-ok held talks with Cuban Government leaders. On March 18, he met with Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban State Council. They discussed the international situation and bilateral relations. Yi Chong-ok delivered to Castro a message from Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [OW220726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 22 Mar 82]

MARCOS CONDEMNS AGGRESSION--Kuwait, March 23 (XINHUA)--Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos said at a news conference Monday in Riyadh that the Association of Southeast Asian Nations has condemned the foreign occupation of Afghanistan and Kampuchea and has asked foreign troops to withdraw from those

two countries. The president said the Soviet Union's occupation of Afghanistan is an encroachment upon the sovereignty of an independent country. He said the Philippines supports Saudi Arabia's eight-point proposal for a solution to the problems in the Middle East. During his visit to Saudi Arabia that began Saturday, Marcos reportedly will ask for Saudi Arabia's help to solve the demand for autonomy by the muslims in the southern Philippines and will hold talks with Saudi leaders on the strengthening of economic cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [OW231730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 23 Mar 82]

BANGLADESH PRESIDENT ADDRESSES NATION--Dacca, March 29 (XINHUA)--Bangladesh new President Ahsanuddin Chowdhury said here tonight that the proclamation of martial law was the only way left to save the country from anarchic state of affairs and fast worsening situation. In his first address to the nation over radio and TV, the sixty-seven year old president said the people did not falter to take "firm and correct decision" at this critical juncture and the armed forces "responded to the call of the nation." Ninety million people of the country, he said, are now "identified and united with the armed forces" to work for the progress and prosperity of the country and to achieve the cherished goal of national independence. Chowdhury, who was sworn in as the ninth president on March twenty-seventh, said corruption had to be weeded out from the society. He appealed to the people to extend all out cooperation to the new government in fulfillment of its commitment to the nation. [Text] [OW300801 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 30 Mar 82]

KAMPUCHEAN GUERRILLAS' SUCCESSES--Beijing, 30 Mar (XINHUA)--The Democratic Kampuchean national army encircled in the past two weeks Vietnamese occupation troops along the Kampuchean-Thai border and no enemy reinforcements could go to their rescue because the highways were wrecked, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today. From March 16 to 26, the national army cut the highway leading from Ta Kong to Damnak Cham in Sisophon battlefield with 30 big pits and blew up two of its bridges. Vietnam's transportation line was thus paralysed. All enemy detachments sent to repair the highways and bridges were driven back. Another radio report said that Kampuchean guerrillas wiped out 44 enemy troops and wrecked a bridge in their attacks in Sralan Chrum, O Lahong and Tuk and Tasta mountains in Sisophon District from March 22 to 24. They also bombarded Vietnamese strongholds in Kbal Damrei and Russei of the Parilin District, Battambang Province, killing 22 enemy troops and destroying one enemy barracks. [Text] [OW300831 Beijing XINHUA in English 0748 GMT 30 Mar 82]

ADVISERS COUNCIL MEETING--Dacca, 30 Mar (XINHUA)--Bangladesh chief martial law administrator Ershad presided over the first meeting of the council of advisers today, according to Bangladesh TV this evening. The meeting reviewed the situation of the country and discussed major national issues, especially food and energy. It expressed satisfaction at the manner in which various problems of the country are being tackled in the best interest of the nation. The number of the council members has reached eleven. Many of them have inspected departments concerned in the past few days. [Text] [OW310218 Beijing XINHUA in English 0136 GMT 31 Mar 82]

CSO: 4000/79

## PARTY AND STATE

### 'SHAANXI RIBAO' DISCUSSES FREEDOM OF SPEECH

HK261027 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 17 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Zhou Bosen [0719 2672 2773]: "Correctly Understand and Exercise the Right of Freedom of Speech"]

[Text] Freedom of speech is one of the fundamental rights provided to our citizens by our constitution. It has been won by the Chinese people after a long period of hard struggle under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. It has not been achieved easily. We should learn how to correctly understand and exercise the right of freedom of speech. We can never abuse it.

From the Marxist point of view, freedom of speech refers to the free right of citizens provided for in the constitution speech. Like the freedom of assembly, freedom of association, freedom of publication, and so forth, freedom of speech falls into the category of political rights. In whatever form of expression, they all serve the economic interests and political rule of the ruling class. The ruling class never allows the ruled class to enjoy these rights of freedom on an equal footing. Still less does it allow the ruled class to use the freedom of speech and other rights to disrupt its political rule. Therefore, absolute freedom which transcends classes and which is not subject to any restriction has never existed, and essentially cannot exist, in a class society, or a society where class struggle exists.

Some people say that freedom of speech in capitalist countries is not subject to any restriction. This shows a lack of understanding of the actual situation. In fact, bourgeois freedom of speech is enjoyed by the bourgeoisie as a class and is restricted by its law. The bourgeois thinker Montesquieu said: "Freedom is the right to do everything permitted by law. If a citizen can do what is forbidden by law, then he is no longer free, because other people similarly have this right." The 11th article of France's "Declaration of Human Rights" clearly says: "Free communication of thought is one of mankind's most cherished rights. Therefore, all citizens have the freedom of speech, of writing and of publication. But they should bear responsibility for the abuse of this freedom under conditions based on law." In the work "Law and Constitution," British Jurist Jennings said in clearer and more concrete terms: "People can speak freely as they like where there is no violation of laws governing treason, instigation, slander, obscenity, profanity,

falsification, leakage of secrets, and so forth." It can thus be seen that freedom of speech advocated by the bourgeoisie is by no means absolute. If you say something against fundamental bourgeois interests, you are subject to punishment by law and forbidden to do so. In the work "On the 18th Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte," Marx pointed out: "Personal freedom, freedom of publication, freedom of association, freedom of assembly, freedom of education, freedom of faith, and so forth (the inexorable sum total of all rights of freedom in 1848) became inviolable under the guise of a constitution. Everyone of these freedoms was declared to be the absolute right of French citizens, but it was always accompanied by the condition that it was unrestricted only to the extent that it did not contravene the 'equal rights of others and public safety' or 'law'." Such a Marxist conclusion fully reveals the nature of the various rights of freedom mentioned in the bourgeois constitution.

Ours is a country of the people's democratic dictatorship. The right of freedom of speech enjoyed by citizens is protected by the state's constitution and cannot be violated by anyone. But this citizen's right is similarly not unrestricted and can only be exercised according to law. For example, the "decision on the handling of books and magazines that violate laws" made by the NPC Standing Committee in November 1955 set down that the following views were subject to restrictions: 1) Those opposing the people's democratic dictatorship and running counter to existing government policies, laws and decrees; 2) those inciting racial discrimination and oppression of the nationalities and disrupting unity among various nationalities of the country; 3) those interfering with the establishment of friendly relations with foreign countries, opposing world peace and giving publicity to imperialist wars of aggression; 4) those revealing state secrets; 5) those promoting theft, obscenity, murder, arson, and other criminal activities and those doing harm to people's health, corrupting social morals and disrupting public order. In regard to those books and magazines the contents of which have anything to do with the above, responsible organs at various levels can take such actions as stopping their publication, preventing their sale, discontinuing a relevant lease, confiscating the items, and so forth, depending on the nature of the case involved. The new penal code announced in 1980 also spells out the criminal responsibility for views that violate criminal law. For example, the penal code says that those persons who incite the masses to resist and thwart the implementation of state laws and decrees with the aim of opposing the revolution, or those who instigate the overthrow of the proletarian regime and the socialist system by using counterrevolutionary posters and bills or other media are guilty of the crime of carrying out counterrevolutionary propaganda and instigation and must be punished. The same is true of other crimes, such as inventing stories as a basis for frameups, openly insulting others, or using fabrications to slander people. If a case is serious, criminal punishment must be meted out. Those who reveal state secrets in their talks or correspondence with foreigners or in their speeches and articles for public consumption will be held criminally responsible and so on. All these provisions in the law are required by a country of the people's democratic dictatorship. Only by imposing restrictions on words and deeds detrimental to the interests of the people can we better safeguard the right of freedom of speech of the masses of people.

Some people hold the view that inflicting punishment for aired views that violate the penal code is "basing punishment on aired opinions" and is holding people responsible for "ideological crimes." Such is not the fact. There is a difference in principle between criminal responsibility for views violating the penal code and so-called responsibility for "ideological crimes." These are two problems different in basic nature. Ideology falls into the category of a state of consciousness problem. When an idea is not yet expressed in speech, it remains in a person's mind and has no possible harmful effect on society. It cannot be known to people and there is no question of it violating the penal code. Aired views are different. They no longer just exist in the mind. Once known to the public, they enter the realm of social reality. They often combine with certain actions to produce an effect on society. Some expressed views are part of action and are an expression of action. Thus, the problem of legality or illegality arises. Local views are protected by law and illegal ones are subject to the restrictions of law. Those which violate the penal code are punishable by law. This is simple and easy to understand. Well-known bourgeois Jurist Montesquieu clearly pointed out: "If a person goes to public place and incites rebellion, then he is guilty of treason. This is because a combination of words and deeds is involved, with action being taken. What is punishable is not the spoken words but the action taken. In such action, relevant words are spoken." Of course, the crime mentioned by Montesquieu is basically different from the kind mentioned by us. But we should support his correct exposition on the relationship between words and deeds. Now, an extremely small number of class enemies in our society, bent on making trouble, are raising the banner of "freedom of speech" in a malicious attack against the leaders of the party and the state--fabricating stories, spreading rumors and opposing the four basic principles. What is being said has exceeded the limits of freedom of speech allowed by the constitution. It is actually a case of abusing and trampling upon the right of freedom of speech. It is entirely necessary to hold people legally responsible for views of this kind that violate the penal code.

Our law is an embodiment of the wishes of the proletariat and the masses of people and represents the interests of the masses of people. Those who air views with the interests of the people in mind will never feel inhibited in their speeches. Even if wrong views are aired for certain reasons, so long as the author concerned adheres to what is right and corrects what is wrong, his right of freedom of speech is likewise protected by law. But rights and obligations go hand in hand. "There are no rights where there are no obligations. Nor are there obligations where there are no rights." When exercising his right of "freedom of speech," a person must at the same time commit himself to the obligation of safeguarding the interests of the people. In no way can he turn "freedom of speech" into a license to say freely what he wants. Therefore, we must adhere to the principle calling for the exercise of freedom of speech based on law. Only in this way can we prevent certain people with ulterior motives from using freedom of speech as an excuse to carry out sabotage and make trouble. Meanwhile, we can also thus enable the masses of people to really exercise the democratic right of freedom of speech. This is necessary in building a high level of socialist spiritual civilization. The version of democracy that rejects the socialist system, party leadership and discipline and order is by no means socialist democracy. It can only prevent us from heading for a high degree of democracy and from realizing the great cause of modernization.

CSO: 4005/707

## PARTY AND STATE

### 'BEIJING RIBAO' CALLS FOR HARD, PRACTICAL WORK

HK200323 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[Commentator's article: "Work Hard and Practically and Revitalize China"]

[Excerpts] No matter who he is, a cadre at work must do his duty, and to do his duty he must have the devoted spirit of being loyal and faithful to the people and working hard and practically for revitalizing China. If the cadres at work on all fronts, from top to bottom, take the lead in carrying forward this kind of spirit and do a good job of their own work, uprightness will prevail and evil will sharply decline throughout the country; the fundamental turn for the better in party style and social mood, longed for by the people, and the sustained growth of the national economy along a healthy path will accordingly become reality; and outstanding people of talent who suit the needs of the new era and are skilled in curing disorder and poverty will come forward in an endless stream.

Stressing carrying forward the devoted spirit of working hard and practically naturally does not mean that our comrades should repeat the blind and wild work methods carried out under the influence of leftist guiding ideology and act in a crude and rash way, indiscriminately bumping into things; instead, under the guidance of the party's correct line, principles and policies, they should devote all their energy to building a high degree of material and spiritual civilization and act as practical people who seek truth from facts, struggle hard amid difficulties, are undaunted by repeated setbacks, and stress practical results. Tens of thousand of good comrades like this have come to the fore throughout the land in recent years. They work for the public, shun private interests, are bold to shoulder heavy burdens, constantly strive upwards, press forward despite the difficulties, and work hard to become familiar with the new situations and solve the new problems and bring about a new scene. They are the people who march in the forefront of the great tide of history, and represent the essence of the party's cadre force. With their influence and leadership, plus the work of the party organizations, we believe that the revolutionary heroism of willingness to devote oneself to revitalizing China will again shine out with splendid rays in the entire party cadre force.

However, we also see that in many units on every front there are also quite a large number of cadres who have not yet summoned up energy. The majority

of them are also looking for great change and development in the country from disorder to order and from poverty to affluence, and they are also sticking to their work and sustaining things; it is a pity that they lack confidence and boldness to overcome difficulties and clear away maladies. There are also some comrades who, when faced with difficulties in work, make a big effort to overcome them for a time but then feel that "gossip is a fearful thing" and "it is hard to do the right thing" when people satirize or dig at them, and so they cease to make the effort. There are also a few comrades who are short-sighted, lack determination, pursue private interests, make no effort to advance, and care little about the interests of the state and nation. There are essential differences between the situation regarding these comrades and those who, on account of reaction and corruption, hope for retrogression, but their listless and unhealthy mental attitude is always causing dereliction of duty and hampering the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies. Hence, stressing that cadres who are working must have the spirit of working hard and practically means first stepping up ideological education for these comrades, stimulating their sense of historical responsibility, and making them aim high and narrow the gap between themselves and the progressives.

"Is there any need to work hard and practically in carrying out construction?" Certain comrades whose spirit is listless try to console themselves by putting this question. However, self-consolation is not as good as self-encouragement. We have shouldered the historic and heavy task of leading the people to revitalize China after the party and state suffered 10 years of great damage. Whether or not this task can be fulfilled, as in the past with the question of whether or not we could win victory in revolutionary war, is related to the life and death of the party and nation. Now we have so many things to do and so many unfamiliar things to learn; how can we succeed without the devoted spirit of working hard and practically? There are now less than 4 5-year periods to go to the end of the century. The most valuable time in a person's life consists of just a few 5-year periods! The heavy burden is on us, and time is pressing; can we not sacrifice our life to accomplish our work? During the "Great Cultural Revolution" many comrades wanted to work but were unable to, while some comrades who did work found the environment very difficult. Today the party has provided us with the conditions for fully showing our ability, yet some people are unable to summon up their effort; are they not letting everyone down? Therefore, the question should not be phrased, "is there any need to work hard and practically in carrying out construction," but "how can we devote ourselves to revitalizing China."

"Since others are not working hard and practically, is it worth doing so myself?" This is how certain comrades who like making calculations on their own little abacus view the problem. This notion reflects a backward ideology that lacks far-reaching ideals and sense of political responsibility. It is true that in life today there are still some people who just want to enjoy the fruits of the four modernizations without being willing to work hard to revitalize China; the philosophy some of them follow is "my official duties are neither too great nor too small, my salary is neither too much nor too little, my wife and kids are taken care of, and the best thing is just to

live in comfort." However, how can a revolutionary who links his own happiness with the future of the party and state emulate such backward phenomena of mediocrity and lack of ambition! If you want to calculate on the abacus, then you should first calculate on the big abacus of 1 billion people shaking off poverty and backwardness; if you want to compare, then you should first compare your own work with hard-working and pioneering progressive elements. In this way you will be able to get rid of selfishness, broaden your thinking, improve your mental attitude, and make greater contributions to the cause. Experience tells us: The growth of the germ of individualism is always the main cause of the emergence of political centrifugal trends in the revolutionary ranks.

If a cadre is always expanding or increasing the view of "self" in his mental balance, this is bound to lead to a malignant growth of individualism, and not only will his own interests become a stream without a source, but he may also turn into an obstacle on the path of revitalizing China, and some people may even turn into degenerate and corrupt elements. This is not being said just to frighten people; it is a serious lesson drawn from the mistakes of others and is something we should be vigilant against.

"Will I not be attracting too much attention and inviting trouble if I take the lead in working hard and practically?" This is a notion harbored by certain comrades who have seen that some progressive people are in an unfavorable situation. It is understandable that they have this notion, but it is wrong to beat the drums for retreat when the party and people require us to charge ahead. We should realize that the phenomena of satirizing, isolating, making trouble for and dealing blows at progressive figures are caused mainly by a few people with backward ideas who think that "eating out of one big pot is good" and "it was good to muddle along aimlessly in the days when the reward was the same regardless of whether work was done well or badly;" some of these phenomena are also caused by a few lawless elements who use their powers to enrich themselves at public expense, and engage in bribery and corruption, embezzlement, and smuggling and peddling of contraband. They censure the progressives in order to protect themselves. If we apply the viewpoint of historical materialism to view this type of contradiction, our conclusion can only be that evil cannot prevail over uprightness. Although uprightness will get into difficulties in certain circumstances, it also wins eventually in any trial of strength.

At the end of last December, a leading central comrade said at a meeting: "Mr Liu Yazhi wrote a poem in 1949, two phrases of which are 'this will be the best year since time began: the Red Army has already crossed the great river.' Next year, 1982, we should not describe as the best since time began; we should say 'this will be a fine year for carrying forward the cause and forging ahead into the future; ideas have already been proposed before the spring.' With the sixth plenary session, we had political ideas, and with the fourth session of the fifth NPC we had economic ideas. The situation of carrying forward the cause and forging ahead into the future next year should be better than in any previous year." Actually, the entire political and economic situation of our country is getting better every year,

and more and more comrades in the cadre rank will be working hard and practically to revitalize China. The party organizations and cadres at all levels must see this tendency and take effective steps to further stimulate and protect the revolutionary spirit of the cadres in devoting themselves to working hard and practically to revitalize China. For instance: First, we should create inside and outside the party powerful and sustained public opinion for striving to become progressive, and learning from, catching up with, cherishing and supporting the progressives. Secondly, based on the principle of setting strict demands on working cadres, we should get a good grasp of setting up various types of post responsibility system for cadres, and regard success in fulfilling post responsibilities as the main basis for carrying out strict mass assessment and organizational examination of the cadres. There will be rewards for those who work hard and practically, do their duty to the best of their ability and score outstanding achievements, and punishment for those who lack drive, commit serious dereliction of duty, and harm the cause. Thirdly, we should resolutely reform the superstructure in a planned way, streamline the bureaucracy, organize rotational training for cadres, improve efficiency, overcome bureaucratism, and eliminate phenomena such as [?] with nothing to do, work that nobody is doing, being unable to accomplish things one needs to do, and holding up work because of reluctance to do it, so as to provide guarantees in system for doing one's best for the people. Fourth, in selecting and promoting cadres, we should concentrate on choosing people who meet the three stipulations from among comrades who work hard and practically and possess the spirit of devotion, and should not promote a single person who is listless, only talks about inaction and is obsessed with the desire for gain. Fifth, we must boldly grasp and take action on cases of deliberately making trouble for, farming and dealing blows at progressive elements, and resolutely overcome bureaucratic work style and laxness and weakness in the field of supporting uprightness and eliminating evil. In short, supporting uprightness and eliminating evil depend on the whole party. The party committees and organization departments at all levels must work to the best of their ability in stimulating and protecting the spirit of devotion, set a good example, and be determined to score good results this year. The cadres must remember the lesson of how certain departments held up work while awaiting readjustment in the first half of last year; they must not relax work this year while awaiting streamlining. Everyone must stay fast at his post and do his best to work still better.

CSO: 4005/704

## PARTY AND STATE

### 'BA YI RADIO' ON ZHAO ZIYANG'S ECONOMIC POLICY

OW300423 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] In discussing problems, big or small, one should speak the truth and not be concerned about face-saving. One should not try to cover up shortcomings, especially on such an important problem as the people's livelihood. However, an unhealthy practice of boasting about achievements while ignoring shortcomings has prevailed in the discussion of this important problem. Many people have said: Comrade Zhao Ziyang's recent speech in Tianjin discussed quite a few problems concerning the economic development and honestly pointed out the shortcomings. Regrettably, however, he talked too much about the achievements in improving the people's livelihood and failed to mention at all the problems facing (?the Chinese people).

For example, Comrade Zhao Ziyang said: A total of 26 million young people were given jobs in the 3 years between 1979 and 1981, averaging some 8 million per year. Of course, this is gratifying news because employment is an important matter in the life of young people. We must not forget, however, that at present there are 40 million jobless people throughout the country and that an additional 12 million are seeking jobs every year. If jobs are found for only 8 million people per year, when can our country's unemployment problem be thoroughly solved?

Comrade Zhao Ziyang also said: A total of 220 million square meters of living quarters were built in the past 3 years, averaging some 70 million square meters per year. This, of course, is good news too. Although certain achievements have been scored in this field, the housing problem, especially in major cities, remains serious. The three-generation household is still a common sight. Obviously if housing construction is carried out at the pace of 70 million square meters per year, the living condition of the majority of the people will not improve in the next few years. As for the question of how to carry out housing construction and solve the housing shortage, comrade Zhao Ziyang failed to put forth any specific plan.

Comrade Zhao Ziyang also pointed out that the wages of workers and staff increased by 25.1 percent on the average in the past 3 years. But he did not mention at all the soaring prices of industrial products and food in the recent years. Wanton price hikes in the free market are even worse; especially the vegetables in the free market in some major cities are so expensive

that the masses of people cannot afford to buy [words indistinct]. These again were ignored by Premier Zhao. Against the rising prices, the 25.1-per cent increase in the wages of the workers and staff in fact comes to naught. Small wonder people complain: The life is difficult because the commodity prices rise faster than wage increase. Why didn't comrade Zhao Ziyang's speech mention when the problem of price hikes can be solved and when the wages can be adjusted to meet the practical needs of the workers and staff. In the past comrade Zhao Ziyang was known for his honesty in speech. Even during the cultural revolution he was not intimidated by the rebels and dared to speak the truth. It is very disappointing to the people that he now talks only about the achievements and ignores the problems.

CSO: 4005/704

## PARTY AND STATE

### 'BA YI' RAPS DENG XIAOPING'S ECONOMIC POLICY

OW291235 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China '330 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] The people's livelihood is being polarized at present: For some people, life is thriving; for others, it is getting from bad to worse. True, comrade Deng Xiaoping's new economic policy has enlivened the market and promoted agricultural production and life has become more prosperous with each passing day for cooperative enterprise personnel, individual businessmen and suburban peasants of major cities in particular. But, at the same time, the living standard of workers and staffs in general, of those working in cultural, education and public health departments, of party and government personnel and of cadres at grassroots levels has dropped considerably due to soaring prices and inflation. As a result of the rising prices brought about by comrade Deng Xiaoping's new economic policy in recent years, families who in the past could get by are now hard pressed and finding it difficult to make ends meet. These people in the society at large will encounter greater hardships in daily life unless more effective measures are quickly adopted to rectify the situation.

We have often said that, in the old society, people were divided into three classes. But today, people can be divided into many more classes according to their economic status and living standard. For example, the living standard of administrative personnel and technicians of enterprises run by foreign businessmen and Hong Kong and Macao capitalists, of enterprises run as joint ventures using Chinese and foreign capital and of enterprises based on joint investment by domestic capitalists in some areas across the country is over 10 times higher than that of workers and staffs of some private industry and business and cooperative enterprises engaged in diversified economy, and the living standard of the latter is again several times higher than that of workers and staffs doing the same work in state-owned enterprises. The living standards of peasants working under varied geographical and climatic conditions in various parts of the country also differs greatly, with some from several times to over 10 times higher than others.

Furthermore, comrade Deng Xiaoping's new economic policy has seriously affected the livelihood of the people throughout the country because of the soaring prices. In 1980, the price of goods produced by state-owned enterprises jumped up 6 percent compared with a price increase of 15 percent in 1981 if we take both the official and disguised price increases into consideration. As a result of the soaring prices, the living standard has

dropped sharply for cadres, workers and staff in general and particularly for families whose members cannot find jobs or receive no wage increases or less bonuses.

While commodity prices have increased in the past few years, the prices of certain commodities have dropped, but these commodities are not vital to the daily life of the masses and are purchased only by a small number of people. The prices of vegetables, which are essential to daily life, have increased sharply thus making urban people have to pay more. In view of these circumstances, the people's livelihood is naturally becoming polarized, with the rich becoming richer and the poor becoming poorer. Our party's supreme goal is to safeguard the highest interests of the people. It is an urgent requirement that we pay attention to the detrimental effects brought about by the present line and policies and draw up new measures to curb the rising prices, inflation and shortage of food supplies for the cities.

CSO: 4005/704

PARTY AND STATE

BEIJING COURT SENTENCES SWINDLER FOR FRAUD

OW260912 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 26 (XINHUA)--The Beijing Municipal Intermediate People's Court yesterday sentenced a swindler to 12 years for defrauding the state of 210,000 yuan, the "PEOPLE'S DAILY" reports today.

Between February 1977 and April 1981, the paper says, Chen Mengxiao, a factory worker with a previous prison record, also for swindling, conspired with Feng Yunhe and Qin Kuiyun to establish the phony "Chinese Furfural Research Institute," and two other phony institutions, to engrave phony seals, forge official documents and sign contracts with both foreign and domestic enterprises.

Moreover, the paper says, he falsified personal records, posing as a Communist Party member, a leading veteran cadre and an engineer, thus reaping an additional 6,632 yuan in wages.

The swindler was arrested August 7, 1981, and the court began its investigation March 2, 1982.

Both co-conspirators were also sentenced, Feng Yunhe to three years and Qing Kueiyuan to two.

An accompanying article signed by deputy-secretary of the party central committee's discipline inspection committee Zhang Yun calls for high vigilance to check such swindlers and on unhealthy social tendencies generally. These tendencies, the article says, are an important reason why Chen Mengxiao remained free and was shielded from exposure for so long. The article warns cadres against attack by "sugar-coated bullets."

CSO: 4000/81

JILIN CIRCULAR ON LEARNING FROM (JIN RONGHAO)

SK260410 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Jilin Provincial CCP Committee's circular on organizing party members and cadres in the province to learn from comrade (Jin Ronghao)]

[Excerpts] Comrade (Jin Ronghao), deputy director of the Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefectural Meteorological Bureau and a member of its leading party group, died of cancer on 17 December 1981. He had dedicated his heart and soul as well as his life to the cause of the CCP. On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP in 1981, a CCP committee department at the Yanbian prefectural level conferred on him the title of excellent party member. On his deathbed, he repeatedly asked to donate his body to the cause of medical research for our motherland, thus manifesting his lofty ideology and excellent qualities.

Today when we are vigorously promoting the construction of spiritual civilization and striving to improve party work style, it is of great significance to organize all party members and cadres in the province to conscientiously study the advanced ideology and model deeds of (Jin Ronghao).

Comrade (Jin Ronghao) was born in 1928 in a Korean peasant family, joined the revolutionary ranks in 1947 and was admitted into the CCP in 1948. He strictly held himself to standards for CCP members. Prior to 1964, he worked on the public security front. At that time, he waged resolute struggles against the class enemies both at home and abroad and made valuable contributions to the work of defending the motherland and maintaining public order. During the period of the Great Cultural Revolution, he resisted the leftist errors and expressed strong resentment against the perverse acts of Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and their company. For this reason, an unjust verdict was imposed on him, he was put behind bars and both his body and heart were ruined.

Even under such extremely difficult circumstances, he still firmly believed in the CCP and educated his children not to be skeptical about and never waver in their confidence in the motherland, the party and socialism. In 1978, he was rehabilitated. Despite his illness and disability, he was determined to seize any opportunity to make more contributions to the party.

The provincial CCP committee held that comrade (Jin Ronghao) had a strong party character and righteous action, showed concern for the masses, led a simple life, devoted himself wholeheartedly to undertakings, and was equipped with the fine qualities of a party member, thus being a good example for all party members and cadres to study and good teaching material for conducting education on party spirit, party work style and party discipline. The provincial CCP committee urged party organizations at all levels as well as all newspapers, periodicals, and radio programs to give wide publicity to the advanced deeds of comrade (Jin Ronghao) so as to arouse all party members, CYL members, cadres and the masses to learn from him.

CSO: 4005/703

## PARTY AND STATE

### REGIONAL HEADS INSPECT 'COURTESY MONTH' ACTIVITY

OW291117 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1515 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 28 Mar (XINHUA)--During the past few days, work has been carried out in various localities to check how environmental sanitation is being improved to get rid of the "dirtiness," how public order is being improved to put an end to "disorder," and how service which is "poor" at present is being improved. Continued efforts have been made to improve environmental sanitation, promote activities to serve the people and consolidate the results achieved in the first period of the campaign so that the "all-people civility and courtesy month" activities can be carried out well from start to finish.

Leading comrades, including First Secretary Jin Ming of the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee and Governor Li Erzong of Hebei Province on 27 March joined some 150,000 people in removing garbage and sludge from 19 spots as yet uncleaned in Shijiazhuang Municipality.

Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee, Yu Mingtao, governor of Shaanxi Province, He Chenghua, second secretary of the Xian Municipal CCP Committee, and Zhang Tieming, acting mayor of Xian Municipality, separately went to inspect "courtesy month" activities and joined in cleaning up the environment at the Xian airport and railway station on 28 March.

At a recent meeting, Yang-ling Duo-ji, vice chairman of the Xizang Autonomous Regional People's Government and secretary of the Xizang Autonomous Regional CCP Committee, called on party organizations and governments at all levels to overcome lax thinking in leadership and make the "all-people civility and courtesy month" activities become an institution and a regular practice.

CSO: 4005/704

## PARTY AND STATE

### MOTIVE FORCE BEHIND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Feb 82 p 4

[Article by Chao Xing [2580 5281] and Hua Shuntang [5478 7311 1016]: "My View on the 'Motive Force Behind Social Development'"]

[Text] At present, some comrades, while studying the question of the motive force behind the development of society and history, either say that productive forces are the fundamental motive force behind social development, or that class struggle is the main motive force behind the development of class society. These writers are of the opinion that productive forces and class struggle are closely related to each other. On the one hand, productive forces determine class struggle, this is the essence of the question; on the other hand, class struggle is the manifestation of the contradictory movement of productive forces and production relations in a class society, this is the appearance of the question. The two cannot be cut apart and examined in isolation. In a class society, class struggle that is not related to the struggle for production and struggle for production that is not related to class struggle do not exist.

#### 1. Relationship Between Productive Forces and Class Struggle

Engels pointed out in his introduction to the book "The Origins of the Family, Private Ownership and the State": "According to the materialist viewpoint, the decisive factors in history, in the final analysis, are the direct production of the means of life and their reproduction." He said at the same time that as labor productivity increasingly develops, private ownership and exchange, gradations in wealth and the possibility of using other people's labor, as well as new social elements such as the resultant basis for confrontation between classes, likewise increasingly develop alongside.

Only when productive forces developed to a certain stage did private ownership emerge. The emergence of such private ownership was just a requirement when productive forces developed to a given stage. That is, as the basic content of a society under the system of private ownership class struggle emerged only when history developed to a definite stage in response to the requirement of given productive forces, it was determined by productive forces. Furthermore, the productive forces also determined class struggle. Class struggle is a manifestation of the contradiction and conflict between productive forces and production relations in a class society. Apart from this essential internal

factor, there is no way we can discuss class struggle. The cause of all the class struggles arising in history can only be sought in the material movement inside society, and the "explanation can only be found in the existing conflict between productive forces and production relations" ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 2, p 83).

When Engels mentioned the emergence of the modern proletariat and bourgeoisie in his "On Feuerbach," he said: "Here, it is obvious that the origin and development of these two great classes are due purely to economic reasons. Equally conspicuous is the fact that the system of claiming land and the struggle between bourgeois classes, like the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, are first of all carried out because of economic interests; political power is only a means for the realization of such economic interests" ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 4 p 246).

Class struggle is generated by economic interests. Any political struggle is in the final analysis economic struggle; political struggle is the concentrated manifestation of economic struggle. Such a manifestation in a struggle for political power often covers up the substance that generated this kind of struggle. "From the traditional point of view (this point of view was also respected by Hegel), the state is the decisive factor; the urban society is a factor determined by the state. Superficial phenomena are in accord with this point of view" ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 4, p 247). Comrades who suggest class struggle as the main motive force behind social development have not penetrated this superficial phenomenon of class struggle to grasp its substance. In a class society, every class represents a productive force, comes into existence in adaptation to a definite productive force, and also develops along with the development of that productive force. A definite productive force in turn requires definite production relations to adjust to it; in order to pursue definite production relations, it is necessary to apply the means of political struggle in order to break down old production relations. From this, we can see that class struggle not only reflects the contradiction between productive forces and production relations but is at the same time the "only" force to solve this contradiction.

## 2. The Roles of Productive Forces and Class Struggle

The fundamental motive force behind social development should be productive forces; this is acknowledged by most comrades. But we are of the opinion that while acknowledging productive forces as the motive force behind the development of society and history, we must at the same time not cut its relationship apart from class struggle; class struggle is the "direct motive force" behind the development of a class society.

Engels said: when the working class, namely the proletariat, was recognized as a third warrior in the struggle for the ruling position, "only those purposely closing their eyes would fail to see that the struggle among the three great classes and their interest conflict constitute the motive force of modern history, at least the motive force of the modern history of these two most advanced countries" ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 4, p 246).

In the "Circular Letters to August Bebel and Others" jointly written by Marx and Engels, after summing up their total experience, they said: "According to our total experience, what lies ahead of us can only be one path. For nearly 40 years, we have always stressed class struggle and considered it as the direct motive force of history; we have especially stressed the struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat and considered it as the huge lever of change in modern society. Therefore, we can never go along with those who wish to take class struggle out of this movement" ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 3, p 374).

Class struggle has appeared as the contradiction between productive forces and production relations in a class society developed to the point of destroying the constraints of the old production relations. Only a new rising class representative of an advanced productive force can change old production relations and establish new production relations. Only when class struggle develops into social revolution, overthrows the rule of the reactionary classes, changes the old production relations, and establishes new production relations can all productive forces be liberated and the contradiction between productive forces and production relations be temporarily solved.

In sum, when we study the development of society and history, we must insist on examining it from the standpoint of the general association and developing changes of things, from the mutual influence and mutual promotion between things; we must insist on examining it from the totality of all factors; we must examine the question of the motive force behind social development from the dialectical-materialist viewpoint, and thereby explain the mutual association and interdependence of all the factors in order to see which factors play a direct role, which factors play a fundamental role, what is the substance (essence) of the question; we must distinguish key points and non-key points, and thereby correctly understand the motive force behind social development. Only thus will our effort accord with Marxist dialectical materialism and the historical-materialist view of development.

9255

CSO: 4005/626

## PARTY AND STATE

### BRIEFS

RETIREMENT FORCED--At a recent meeting of the discipline inspection committee of the military commission, comrade Deng Xiaoping called on discipline inspection committees at all levels throughout the army to strengthen supervision over the party organizations and party members, help lower the average age of army cadres and strictly deal with those army cadres who fight retirement or refuse to be transferred to civilian jobs. Particularly all those cadres who rose to their present positions during the cultural revolution must be transferred to civilian jobs within a short period. [Text] [OW300424 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 28 Mar 82]

BEIJING MUNICIPAL VICE CHAIRMAN--Beijing, 20 Mar (XINHUA)--The sixth session of the seventh Beijing Municipal People's Congress, which ended today, elected in a byelection Wu Guang, vice president of the Academy of Social Sciences of China, as vice chairman of the Beijing Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee. [OW250857 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1212 GMT 20 Mar 82 OW]

WALL POSTERS--Right after the regulations on severely punishing those cadres who engage in graft, theft, smuggling and peddling smuggled goods was promulgated, several small-character wall posters have appeared on the walls in some alleys in Beijing, criticizing Deng Xiaoping's trusted follower Chen Muhua, vice premier of the State Council and minister of foreign trade. The posters described in detail how Chen Muhua accepted bribes from foreign businessmen and listed the names of items given her as "gifts" and their value. The posters also revealed that the set of expensive and luxurious furniture in her home was given her as a "gift" by an affluent merchant in West Germany. [Text] [OW300517 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 28 Mar 82]

INDOCHINESE SITUATION REPORT--Defense Minister Geng Biao has delivered a report at a military commission meeting on the Indochinese situation. In his report he said that Deng Xiaoping had promised Khieu Samphan and Sihanouk to supply enough equipment to arm a division as well as the food, medical supplies and ammunition for 30,000 soldiers. [Text] [OW300427 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 28 Mar 82]

ANTI-SOVIET EFFORTS FUTILE--A letter from chairman Ye Jianying was read at the 22d NPC Standing Committee meeting. The letter said: Expected results cannot be achieved by opposing the Soviet Union, as U.S. President Reagan has decided to continue providing Taiwan with arms over a protracted period. [Text] [OW300428 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 28 Mar 82]

CIVILITY-COURTESY MONTH--According to our reporter in Yanbian, comrade Qiang Xiaochu repeatedly made the following remarks when he inspected the work in various counties and municipalities of Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture: The civility-courtesy campaign must be conducted constantly and systematically to form everlasting social ethics. He emphasized this again this morning when he investigated civility-courtesy campaign activities in Yanji Municipality and visited representatives of units advanced in the civility-courtesy campaign. Comrade Qiang Xiaochu and Zhao Nanqi, first secretary of the Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefectural CCP Committee, went to Yanbian freeway bus plant, Yanji Municipality first department store, Yanbian normal school and Yanbian first middle school to check on the civility-courtesy campaign this morning. [Excerpt] [SK271358 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Mar 82]

CSO: 4005/703

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### RAO SHOUKUN ATTENDS RALLY SPONSORED BY JINAN PLA UNITS

SK071024 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Excerpts] After a 10-day session, the meeting to exchange experience sponsored by the Jinan PLA units and participated in by advanced units and individuals who have emerged in building a socialist spiritual civilization successfully concluded on the afternoon of 6 March. During the meeting, participants earnestly studied the important instructions issued by leading comrades of the CCP Central Committee on building a socialist spiritual civilization and documents issued by the PLA General Political Department on launching a mass campaign to commend advanced units and individuals who have emerged in building a socialist spiritual civilization. They also heard the summing-up report by Chen Renhong, deputy political commissar of the Jinan PLA units, and the speech by Xiao Wangdong, first political commissar of the Jinan PLA units, on ways to exercise leadership over armed forces in the new historical situation. Sixty-four representatives of advanced units and individuals made reports or submitted written reports.

At the closing ceremony of the meeting, Fan Chaoli, deputy commander of the Jinan PLA units, read the order issued by the Jinan PLA units' CCP Committee on conferring the title of pace setting unit and model on six advanced units and seven advanced individuals who have emerged in building a socialist spiritual civilization and conferring a merit citation on one advanced unit and six advanced individuals, as well as commending 27 advanced units and 18 advanced individuals. Leading comrades of the Jinan PLA units, including Rao Shoukun and Xiao Wangdong, and Li Guangxiang, deputy director of the Propaganda Department under the PLA General Political Department, presented prizes. Participants also approved the letter on striving to be an advanced unit and individual in building a socialist spiritual civilization. Xiong Zuofang, deputy commander of the Jinan PLA units, delivered a closing speech.

Among those attending the closing ceremony were leading comrades of the Jinan PLA units, including (Zhang Feng), Zhao Bingan, Chen Renhong, (Ouyang Ping), Chen Meizao, Fu Jiaxuan, Sun Jixian, Li Bo, Kong Shiquan, (He Zhiyuan), Li Suiying and Xu Hongyun.

CSO: 4005/693

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### BRIEFS

FUZHOU PLA LEADERS' CLEANUP--On 22 January Fu Kuiqing, political commissar, Zhu Shaoqing, Zhu Yaohua, Tian Shixing and Wu Chunren, deputy commanders, Long Feihu and (Wang Ji), deputy political commissars, Zhao Huaqing, chief of staff, Cao Punan, director of the political department, and other leading comrades of the Fuzhou PLA units led more than 200 commanders and fighters to clean up (Yunyi) Square in Fuzhou, Fujian, alongside cadres and masses of FUZHOU WANBAO office and other units. In one morning, they cleaned up a dozen truck loads of garbage. [OW290219 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 22 Jan 82]

FUZHOU PLA AIR FORCE--In 1981 a transport group of the Fuzhou PLA units' air force dispatched 50 sorties to support local construction by engaging in aerial prospecting for minerals, dropping relief goods to disaster-stricken areas, conducting scientific experiments and taking pictures or shooting movies. The transport group discovered more than 800 locations with mineral deposits. [OW290219 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 27 Jan 82]

HAINAN PLA AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE--Hainan Military District recently held an on-the-spot production meeting. The meeting demanded that the subordinate PLA units strive to do a good job in agricultural and sideline production, improve the living standard and make more contributions to building national defense. During the meeting, the participants visited some farms and listened to experiences of advanced units and individuals in agricultural and sideline production. They also summed up production experiences in 1981 and affirmed the achievements scored. To strive for better results in agricultural and sideline production in 1982, the meeting demanded that the PLA units tackle the following tasks: First, grasp ideological and political work and conduct education on the revolutionary outlook on life so that the cadres and fighters will spontaneously participate in production. Second, actively grow vegetables and grain, raise pigs and promote diversification of the economy. Third, study science and apply scientific means to production. Fourth, implement the production responsibility system so as to mobilize the enthusiasm of the cadres and the fighters. Fifth, promptly publicize advanced experiences. Sixth, do a good job of promoting the relationship between the army and the people. [Haikou Hainan Regional Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 8 Feb 82 HK]

HUNAN ARMY MEETING--From 18 to 22 February, the Hunan Provincial Military District solemnly held a meeting of representatives of progressives in building socialist spiritual civilization. During the meeting, nearly 300 participating representatives summed up and exchanged their experiences in building socialist spiritual civilization. Provincial military district Deputy Political Commissar (Bai Ping) summed up the district's work and achievements in army building and in building socialist spiritual civilization. During the meeting, the provincial military district's political department Deputy Director (Lu Bo) read out the provincial military district party committee's citations. Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee and first political commissar of the provincial military district, warmly congratulated the meeting on behalf of the provincial CCP committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the party committee of the provincial military district. He encouraged all army units under the provincial military district to carry out in a big way the ideological mobilization for promoting the building of socialist spiritual civilization so as to make still greater contributions to the modernization and regularization of our army units. [Excerpts] [HK031120 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 22 Feb 82]

NANJING PLA UNITS' ACTIVITIES--The Nanjing PLA units called a mobilization rally on 27 February to promote the all-people decorum and courtesy month activities. Present at the rally were Guo Linxiang, first political commissar; Du Ping, commissar of the Nanjing PLA units; and other responsible comrades of judicial, political and logistics organs of the Nanjing PLA units, the Jiangsu Provincial Military District, and the artillery, engineering and armored units of the Nanjing PLA units. More than 1,700 cadres, fighters, workers and staff members attended the rally. The rally was presided over by Li Baoqi, director of the Political Department of the Nanjing PLA units. Political Commissar Du Ping made a mobilization report. He said: The broad masses of commanders and fighters of the Nanjing PLA units and the militia should rise up and plunge themselves into these activities with great political enthusiasm. Political Commissar Du said: On the national level, the highlight of this year's all-people decorum and courtesy month activities is to do away with "uncleanliness," "confusion" and "inefficiency." In solving problems in these areas, comrades of the PLA units must set good examples and act as models. [Excerpt] [OW110215 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 28 Feb 82 p 1]

ZHENGZHOU GARRISON MEETING--The Zhengzhou PLA Garrison held a meeting to exchange experiences in building socialist spiritual civilization from 10 to 13 February. During the meeting, 65 representatives of the advanced spoke glowingly of new changes brought about in the army units by the building of spiritual civilization. "Zhengzhou Municipal CCP Committee Secretary and Zhengzhou Garrison First Political Commissar Li Baoguang, Zhengzhou Garrison Commander (Guo Tianmu), Zhengzhou Garrison Political Commissar (Chen Yuliang) and other leading comrades attended and spoke at the meeting." [HK220204 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Feb 82]

WUHAN PLA UNITS' RALLY--The CCP committee of the Wuhan PLA units issued an order to confer the honorable title of "model in cherishing soldiers" on (Huang Zhijiang), former Eighth Company commander of the Red Army Regiment of a certain PLA unit, who sacrificed his life to save the lives of fighters. On the afternoon on 13 February, a rally was held in Changge County, Henan Province, where the regiment was stationed to which (Huang Zhijiang) belonged before his death. Some 1,100 people attended. (Yang Shiyi), member of the CCP committee of the Wuhan PLA units and commander of a certain PLA unit, read the order of the conferment of the honorable title. (Huang Zhijiang) enlisted for military service in January 1973 and joined the party in January 1974. In a grenade-throwing exercise on 12 June 1981, he sacrificed his life to protect fighters. Since he enlisted for military service, he has been twice assessed as an outstanding party member and has rendered meritorious service and been rewarded on eight occasions. The order calls on the commanders and fighters of all units of the Wuhan PLA units and all militiamen to learn from (Huang Zhijiang). At the conclusion of the rally, (Yang Shiyi) and (Zhang Fuyu), political commissar, awarded a badge of heroic model, a certificate and a citation and gave souvenirs to (Huang Zhijiang's) relatives. [HK220204 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Feb 82]

SHANDONG PLA TREE PLANTING--Leading organs of the Jinan PLA units, cadres and soldiers of locally stationed PLA units and representatives attending the Jinan PLA units' meeting to exchange experience on promoting socialist spiritual civilization went to Qianfoshan Mountain on 3 March to plant trees. On the morning of 3 March, leading comrades of the Jinan PLA units, including Rao Shoukun, Xiao Wangdong, Fan Chaoli, Xiong Zuofang, Zhang Feng, Zhao Bing'an, Chen Renhong, Long Iqna, Sun Jixian, Kong Shiquan, Li Suiying and Xu Hongyun, and leading comrades of the Jinan PLA units' air force including (Huang Zixiang) and (Zhang Yong), together with more than 2,000 cadres, arrived at Qianfoshan Mountain to plant trees. [Excerpts] [SK040558 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Mar 82]

SHANGHAI AIR DEFENSE FACILITIES--The departments concerned in Shanghai municipality have utilized various people's air defense facilities to operate warehouses, workshops, stores, hospitals, hotels and restaurants with a total area equivalent to 100 times the size of the Guoji [International] Hotel. This was announced at a meeting held by the Shanghai municipal people's government to commend advanced units in utilizing people's air defense facilities on 15 February. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Feb 82 OW]

KUNMING PLA CIRCULAR--The Political Department of the Kunming PLA units recently issued a circular to commend 38 advanced units for doing a good job of supporting the army and cherishing the people. Since the third plenary session, units under the Kunming Military Command have helped to strengthen the unity between the people and the army by achieving notable successes in relief and reduce work as well as other areas of work. The common characteristic of all these advanced units is the importance placed on work to support the army and cherish the people by each unit's party committee. In the Xishuanbanna Military Subregion PLA units helped the masses near the

border to promote production by maintaining ties with fixed points. Thanks to the assistance of the PLA in the creation of fields, the repairing of roads, waterways and paths and the construction of hydroelectric stations, the average per capita cash income in 25 production brigades in the area increased from 65 yuan to 134 yuan. The circular called on all military units to study these advanced units and promote the unity of the people and the army in order to build the southwestern border region into a great wall of steel. [HK011303 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Feb 82]

CSO: 4005/693

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### GUIZHOU HOLDS SCHOOL HEADMASTERS CONFERENCE

HK290804 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Summary] "The Guizhou provincial conference of secondary school headmasters was convened in Qinglong County and Anshun Municipality from 18 to 25 March. The conference pointed out that secondary education of the province should center on readjustment and restructuring, seriously implement the party's educational policy and headmasters should run the schools in accordance with the two methods and the two systems, so as to train students into all-rounded individuals who are developed morally, intellectually and physically. Attending the conference were headmasters of the first group of key secondary schools, headmasters of full-time secondary schools of all localities, directors of all prefectural, autonomous prefectural and municipal education bureaus and responsible comrades of provincial schools of education, totaling some 190 people. Comrade Wang Bingyun, vice provincial governor, attended the conference and spoke."

The conference held that the quality of education of the province has improved since the educational departments and schools of the province implemented the policy of readjustment and restructuring stipulated at the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. However, some schools still put emphasis on the proportion of students entering to schools of higher levels. This is against the principle of education. The conference pointed out that the key to solving the existing problems of education lies in diversifying the current unitary system so that the development of education will truly comply with the needs of the national construction. To reform secondary education, we should implement the two methods and the two policies. At present, we must continue in readjusting senior secondary school education while reconstructing and improving junior secondary school education. Furthermore, more work should be done in primary schools. We must actively promote agricultural schools and other vocational schools. Vocational courses should be established in ordinary secondary schools.

The conference pointed out that the two methods and the two policies should be carried out under the leadership of the provincial CCP committee and people's government.

The conference also launched discussions on strengthening school management.

CSO: 4005/706

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### SHAANXI RADIO COMMENTS ON BRIBERY CASE

HK231513 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Station contributing commentator's article: "Resolutely Launch a Struggle Against Corruption"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, the report on Shanyang County's successful cracking of a significant bribery case which you just heard is indeed rare teaching material in our current struggle against corruption. (Xie Jiafu), who is guilty of serious corruption, embezzled large amounts of relief funds which the party and state had allocated to solve the masses' problems in their daily lives, and this had serious consequences. This criminal briber even used food and drink and other property to corrupt and buy off some of our cadres, which included a small number of leading cadres. These weak-willed cadres failed to withstand material temptation and willingly acted as the assistants and protective umbrella of this major corrupt criminal briber. They brazenly shielded him and thus degenerated to become (Xie Jiafu's) (?confederates). Some individual leading cadres even acted as (Xie Jiafu's) assistants in dealing blows at and framing charges against those who exposed his crimes.

All these actions have served to demonstrate the correctness of the statement made by comrade Mao Zedong on the eve of the liberation of the whole country: "There are probably some communist party members who will be defeated in the face of sugarcoated bullets." He also explained that "in the condition of peace, the sort of danger which causes the party to decline and move toward 'peaceful evolution' is far from being eliminated. The danger still exists."

The criminal acts of corruption and graft in the economic sphere are a significant manifestation of the class struggle amid the new historical conditions in China's current socialist society. They are a manifestation of the class enemy using the corrupt capitalist mentality to sabotage and corrupt us.

The emergence of such criminal acts of bribery and graft as those of (Xie Jiafu) is not at all surprising. However, it is surprising that some party members and leading cadres who call themselves communists have been irresolute and hesitant in front of this countercurrent. They have even turned a blind eye to and been very apathetic about the situation. We must shout to those

comrades: "Either you want to be swept away by the countercurrent of 'peaceful evolution' or you must quickly wake up and quickly catch up with the whole party's pace of advance!"

At present, the struggle of dealing blows at the criminal activities in the economic sphere and opposing corruption by the capitalist mentality has been sharply faced by all communist party members and particularly the leading cadres. We hope that everyone will immediately take action, actively respond to the call of the CCP Central Committee and, under the leadership of the provincial CCP committee, resolutely carry out the struggle against corruption and carry through to the end this struggle which concerns the prosperity or destruction of our country.

CSO: 4005/706

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

NINGXIA URGES CRIMINALS TO GIVE THEMSELVES UP

HK241041 Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Report on NINGXIA RIBAO 24 March short commentary: "The Only Way Out is to Quickly Give Yourself Up"]

[Text] The short commentary said: After extorting and accepting bribes, (Wang Chunde), a cadre of the capital construction section of the food company under the Ningxia Autonomous Regional Bureau of Commerce, has realized his errors and mended his ways by accurately reporting his illegal and criminal activities to departments concerned on his own initiative and by actively returning the loot. This is gratifying.

The short commentary said: The law cannot be swayed by personal considerations. The resolution on severely punishing criminals who do great damage to the state economy has been published and will soon be implemented to the letter. The resolution will go into effect 1 April, and offenders who surrender to authorities, confess all their crimes and actively inform against and expose others before 1 May will be treated according to the old laws. Otherwise, offenses will be resolutely handled according to the new resolution. This reflects the spirit of having both strictness and mercifulness. To criminals, this is also their opportunity to repent and mend their ways promptly. Time and the tides wait for no one. All those criminals who hope to receive lenient treatment must get a clear understanding of the situation, seize the opportunity, quickly give themselves up and accurately confess their own crimes and expose others. This is the only way out for them. This is the only bright future they have. Their relatives, friends and superiors must also seize this precious opportunity and try in every possible way to mobilize such criminals to quickly surrender to authorities and to accurately confess their own crimes and expose others. Otherwise, they will be prosecuted for concealing what they know of criminal cases, for shielding and giving shelter to criminals, or for holding back and covering up the facts of crimes.

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## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### BRIEFS

**GANSU PLANNED PARENTHOOD**--Gansu Province's Yuzhong County lowered the natural population growth rate from 20 per thousand to 8.4 per thousand in 1981. The county instituted a system of rewards and penalties to promote planned parenthood work and organized medical teams to inspect the physical health of the women who received contraceptive operations. As for the women who suffer from sequelae of sterilization operations, the state will be responsible for their treatment and livelihood. The state also granted 20 to 30 yuan for buying nutriment for the women who undertook oviduct ligation in 1981. However, those who violated birth control plans were punished. [SK110642 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 6 Feb 82 SK]

**THIRD NATIONWIDE CENSUS**--The third nationwide census will be started at zero hour on 1 July. It is an important task at present to make good preparations for this census so that it can be carried out successfully. The census is an important matter concerning the national economy and the people's livelihood as well as the building of the two civilizations. Through taking the census, the party and government will be able to work out policies and plans more realistically and be able to better analyze and control the population growth. In short, the census is an urgent requirement in the readjustment of the national economy and the construction of the four modernizations. CCP committees and people's governments at all levels must strengthen leadership over it, place it on their agenda and do a good job to educate and mobilize the masses of people. [HK180254 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Mar 82]

**CIVILITY DRIVE**--According to SHANXI RIBAO: The attitude taken toward the all-people civility and courtesy month is one of the criteria for judging whether the leadership of a unit is maintaining political unity with the central authorities. This was said by provincial CCP committee first secretary comrade Huo Shilian on 17 March after listening to reports given by responsible persons concerned of the Taiyuan Municipal CCP Committee and the provincial organs. Comrade Huo Shilian said: The all-people civility and courtesy month has been launched in the provincial capital and in all the prefectures and municipalities. Initial success has been scored. However, we must certainly not relax. The drive must go still deeper. It is necessary to carry it out under leadership, make plans and arrangements, carry out inspections, and commend or criticize as appropriate. The drive must also be integrated with tidying up social order. [Text] [HK 80339 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Mar 82]

NEI MONGGOL CENSUS CIRCULAR--The Nei Monggol regional CCP committee and people's government recently issued a circular urging CCP committees and people's governments at all levels to immediately prepare for implementation of the State Council's directives on successfully conducting the third national census. Leaders should organize cadres and the masses to study the directives and make them grasp the methods, content and significance of the census work. Leading cadres should take the lead in and give a helping hand to this work. Propaganda departments should conduct widespread dissemination of the directives. June should be assigned as a month for propagating census work. Financial and material resources needed in this field should be guaranteed by departments concerned. In addition, the third national census should be developed on a hardworking and thrifty basis and all needless expenditures should be avoided. [SK211127 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Mar 82 SK]

XINJIANG MINORITY NATIONALITY CADRES--Party organizations at all levels in Xinjiang region have laid stress on promoting outstanding middle-aged and young cadres of minority nationalities to leadership posts. Over 80 percent of 2,600 cadres of minority nationalities at and above the commune level who were promoted in the whole region last year are middle-aged and young cadres. Many units sent some middle-aged and young cadres who were to be promoted, to party high schools or training classes to study basic Marxist principles and gain professional knowledge and sent some to grassroots units to receive training. Since the beginning of last year, the organization department of the regional CCP committee has sent 6 investigation groups to 9 prefectures, autonomous prefectures and municipalities, 19 departments and bureaus and some 20 counties to inspect cadres. [HK251407 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 19 Mar 82 HK]

SICHUAN RECEIVES TIBETAN COMPATRIOTS--From 11 to 18 March, Sichuan Province held a forum on receiving and resettling Tibetan compatriots returning from abroad. At the forum, some 70 comrades from relevant departments in prefectures of Tibetan nationality, like Garze and Aba, studied the spirit of the instructions of the central authorities and the provincial CCP committee on Tibetan compatriots returning from abroad. They held that more and more Tibetan compatriots have returned to the motherland for the purpose of visiting their relatives and settling down. Since, their return, they have personally seen the change of the motherland and their hometowns and declared that they would do something beneficial to the unity of the Tibetan and Han nationalities and to the construction of the motherland. The forum demanded that all places continue to implement the policies, "all patriots belong to one big family, whether they rally to the common cause early or late," "forgive one's past misdeeds" and "freedom to come and go." Tibetan compatriots living abroad are welcome to return to the motherland and settle down. [HK260825 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Mar 82 HK]

LIAONING STUDENT PARTY MEMBERS--Party committees under the higher educational institutions in Liaoning Province recruited over 360 new college student members in 1981, a record since the smashing of the gang of four. This has

shown that party organizations at universities and colleges have strengthened their leadership over students' ideological work and that many "three good" college students who meet the standard of party member successors have emerged. [SK250624 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Mar 82 SK]

SANITATION DRIVE--Over 500,000 Xian cadres and masses took part in an all-people sanitation drive on 28 March. Provincial CCP committee first secretary and people's congress standing committee chairman Ma Wenrui and municipal CCP committee second secretary He Chenghua went to check on sanitation at Xian airport, and also took part in labor there. Provincial CCP committee secretary and governor Yu Mingtao and municipal CCP committee secretary and acting mayor (Zhang Tiemin) helped sweep up at the railroad station and also inspected sanitation in its vicinity. Provincial CCP committee secretaries Jiang Yi, Yan Kelun, Chen Yuanfang, Zhou Yaguang and Zhang Fanghai, deputy secretary Bai Wenhua, and provincial military district political commissar Cai Changyuan also inspected the state of sanitation in various places, and helped to clean up. [HK290248 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Mar 82]

JOBLESS WORKERS COMMIT SUICIDE--Large-scale personnel reductions have followed the so-called restructuring of enterprises. As of 25 March nearly 20,000 workers have lost their jobs in Beijing alone. Within 4 days, 16 of them committed suicide. [Text] [OW300425 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 28 Mar 82]

SENTENCING RALLY FOR CRIMINALS--On 28 March, the Lhasa Municipal Intermediate Court held a 10,000-people rally to sentence 5 Tibetan criminal offenders to death or term of imprisonment. They were found guilty of beating pedestrians and insulting women in downtown Lhasa on 12 November 1981. One of the victims was beaten to a pulp and later died. [HK310238 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Mar 82]

CSO: 4005/706

TAIWAN URGES MEETING ON TRADE DEFICIT WITH JAPAN

OW201033 Hong Kong AFP in English 0918 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Taipei, 20 Mar (AFP)--Taiwan has called for a high-level meeting with Japan to iron out Taipei's ever-increasing trade deficit with Tokyo, which stood at 3,400 million dollars last year, informed sources said here today.

The meeting, to bring together ranking trade officers of the two countries, is expected to be held at the end of May, the [words indistinct] the venue was not yet known.

The meeting call came in a message to Hiroshi Hitomi, director of the Japan Interchange Association's Taipei office, from Chang Yen-tien, president of the Association of East Asian Relations, on Taiwan's curbs on Japanese exports.

Mr Chang explained to Mr Hitomi that Taiwan ordered the ban last month without prior notification to the Japanese side because it wanted to avoid confusion in the market, the sources said.

Mr Chang also said that if Japan wanted Taiwan to lift the ban it would have to show more sincerity and take more effective measures in narrowing the trade gap.

Mr Hitomi returned here from two weeks of home consultations yesterday. Before his departure, he had lodged a strong protest, officially described as a note on Japanese views, with Mr Chang over Taiwan's import ban on Japan, announced on February 13.

Taiwan and Japan broke off diplomatic ties in 1972. Their relations are now handled through the Association of East Asian Relations and the Japan Interchange Association.

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